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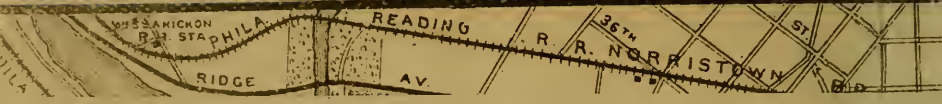
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THE

CENTENNIAL

VISITOR'S COMPANION

AND

Guide Book.

By L. A. SIMMONS.

135708

ST. LOUIS.
OLIVER ADAMS & CO., PRINTERS, 16 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
1876.

COOPERSVILLE
READING R.R. NORRISTOWN BRANCH
FALLS OF SCHUYLKILL
PHILA. & READING R.R.
SCHUYLKILL RIVER
Parade & Play Ground
NORTH PENN VILLAGE
Fairmount Park
Girard College
Penna. Hospital for the Insane
Woodland Cemetery
Almshouse
Kensington Reservoir
Fair Hill Cem.
Episcopal Hospital
North Penn R.R. Depot
Kensington Depot
Germantown Pass Depot
Camden & Atlantic R.R. Ferry
Cooper's Pt.
Delaware River
Camden
MAP OF
PHILADELPHIA
AND
Centennial Grounds
1876

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THE CENTENNIAL

Visitor's Companion and Guide Book.

CHAPTER I.

Introduction.

Although nearly ten years ago Prof. John L. Campbell, of Indiana, in a letter to the Hon. Morton McMichael, then Mayor of Philadelphia, suggested the idea of an International Exhibition of the arts, sciences and industries of the world, in connection with the celebration of the centennial anniversary of our nation's birthday, still the grand scheme did not assume a tangible and definite form until, by the act of Congress of March 3, 1871, it was determined that the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence should be celebrated by holding an International Exhibition of arts, manufactures and the products of the soils and mines of the world, in the City of Philadelphia, during the year A. D., 1876. Since the passage of that act, the appointment of the United States Centennial Commission by the President, the invitation to the governments and people of all nations, and

the acceptance of the same very generally, the incorporation of the Centennial Board of Finance by a subsequent act of Congress, the appropriations by Congress, by the City Council of Philadelphia and by the Legislatures of many of the States of the Union, have, through the public press, become quite generally known throughout the world, and by the same means, as well as by views, cuts and engravings of the Centennial Buildings, a general and yet very indistinct idea has been formed of the preparations which are being made for the grandest celebration and exhibition ever held in this or in any other country. And further, though it must be generally known to a very large portion of a people who are as intelligent and as proud of their nation's history and progress, as are the American, that the Delegates from the original thirteen colonies first assembled in Philadelphia and organized the Continental Congress; that there the immortal Declaration of Independence was adopted, signed and promulgated; that there the British army was quartered during the memorable winter of 1777-8; that there Franklin, Morris, Peters, Rittenhouse and other prominent actors in the great drama of the revolutionary struggle, which resulted in the establishment of national independence, lived and died; that there "Articles of Confederation," were adopted by the Colonial Congress, in 1777; that there was assembled that illustrious body of patriots and sages, the Constitutional Convention, over whom, he who was "first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen," the immortal Washington, presided, and who, on September 17, 1787, adopted that bond of perpetual Union, that bulwark of

human rights, that guarantee of civil and religious liberty, the Constitution of the United States; that there was the seat of Government, except when forced to other places during the revolutionary war, from 1774 to 1783; that there, George Washington, first President of the United States, on March 4, 1793, was inaugurated for his second term, and there closed his official career and delivered his farewell address, when John Adams, second President of the United States, was inaugurated, March 4, 1797; that there William Penn, the founder of the great Centennial City, met the Indian nations and made beneath the great Elm Tree, a treaty of peace, the most remarkable in the history of the world, as one whose terms were never infringed, whose conditions and covenants were never broken; that there are gathered and preserved many relics of revolutionary times, dear to every American heart; that there, in a city, the second in size in America, which has miles of rectangles of solid buildings, several of the finest streets on the continent, and which are decorated with the grandest specimens of modern architecture; which has libraries and art collections equal, if not superior, to those of New York and Boston, and whose charitable institutions stand unrivalled, and that there many hundreds of thousands of the people of this great nation are soon to assemble to celebrate the nation's centennial birth day. Yet, although all these things are known to the many, there are thousands who reside in other and distant States who have never visited the Centennial City, who, perhaps, have never before passed beyond the boundaries of the State of their nativity, but who are resolved to attend

the great centennial celebration at Philadelphia, and visit the immense building prepared for the International Exhibition of the United States, and to them are many things which are unknown, many subjects upon which accurate information is earnestly desired before they start upon their journey, on their arrival and especially during the season they devote to the pleasures of the grand Centennial. Hence, several months in advance of the opening of the International Exhibition we visited the "City of Brotherly Love," devoted several weeks to diligent inquiry and investigation, and in the following pages, in our feeble way, undertake to give in PART FIRST, a brief, concise and definite description and the precise location of some, but by no means all of the objects of special interest to those who visit Philadelphia during the Centennial year; and in PART SECOND, reliable and definite directions how to reach the places which all visitors desire to see in the city and the Centennial Grounds, so as to behold all that is really worth seeing with as little expense and inconvenience as possible. And further, we have sought to make our little work agreeable and interesting to the many thousands who are unable to visit Philadelphia next year, and who will depend upon the newspapers for all they know of the grand celebration.

CHAPTER II.

The City of Philadelphia.

The original site of the city of Philadelphia, as planned by the Quaker Founder and surveyed by Thomas Holmes in 1682, extending from the bold shores of the Delaware River westward to the banks of Schuylkill, and from what is now South street on the south, to Vine street on the north, was a high, dry and quite nearly level tract of land covered with a heavy growth of timber, and as Penn himself expressed it, seemed "to have been appointed for a town."

According to the intention of the worthy founder, Front street, running north and south and along the bluffs of the Delaware, was to be the building limit to the eastward, and the descent from it to the river was to be laid off in walks and lawns, so that the view of the deep clear stream might never be obstructed; but the demands of commerce have long since filled this space with massive ware-houses on Water street, and ferry buildings and wharves, intrude upon the original current of the stream. By the same original plan the city was divided from east to west by a broad thoroughfare, which the founder named Market street, and north and south by one of extraordinary width called Broad street, and at the intersection of these central avenues, there were

originally four fine squares which in time came to be called Center Square. This subsequently became the seat of the City Water-Works, and is now the location of the new City Hall, not yet completed. The streets to the southward of Market, and parallel with it, upon the original plat, were Chestnut, Walnut, Locust, Spruce, Pine, Lombard and Cedar, now South street, while on the north they were named, Filbert, Arch, Cherry, Race and Vine. In West Philadelphia lying west of the Schuylkill, the same streets and names are extended, while to the north and south of the original plat, many streets are added, running parallel with those of the original survey. Thus north of Vine street are Callowhill, Buttonwood, Green, Coates, Brown, Poplar, Beaver and George streets, then Girard avenue, Thompson, Master, Jefferson and Oxford streets, next Columbia avenue, Montgomery avenue, then Berks, Norris and Diamond streets, Susquehanna avenue, Dauphin, York, Cumberland and Huntington streets, Lehigh avenue, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana and Clearfield streets, and finally Alleghany avenue—while to the southward we find Bainbridge, Catherine, Christian and Carpenter streets, then Washington avenue, Federal, Wharton, Reed, Dickerson, Tasker, Morris, Moore, Mifflin, McKean, Snyder, Jackson, Wolf, Ritner, Porter, Shunk, Oregon avenue, Johnson Bigler, Pollock, Packer, Curtin, Geary and Hartranft streets.

The streets running parallel with Front street are numbered Second, Third, etc., and in West Philadelphia have attained the number sixty-fourth. Broad street takes the place of Fourteenth, as Front does the place of First

street. And here we may call attention to the system of numbering the buildings which is of great service to the stranger in determining his whereabouts in the city, which consists in *the correspondence between the number of the street* and *the numbers on the buildings*. Thus in starting westward up Market street from Front, when you pass Second street, the first building on the south side of the street is 200, the second building 202, and so on, but when you cross Third street, the first building on the left is 300, the second 302, and so by the numbers at any street, a glance at any door or building number by the hundreds, dropping the units and tens, gives the name of the street next eastward. On the streets running north and south, the city is divided by Market street. Thus North Eighth street extends from Market street northward, and the numbers of buildings from Market street North and South are 1, 3, 5, but on crossing Chestnut to the South, or Arch to the North, the numbers commence 100, 102, etc., and upon crossing the next main street, commence with 200, at the next 300, and so on.

The city has been continually enlarging its boundaries in the period of nearly two hundred years since it was laid out, now extending about twenty-three miles along the Delaware River, with an average breadth of upwards of five miles—and though the country over which it has extended is not so level, as the plateau which was at first surveyed and platted, that to the northward being cut through by creeks and ravines, by a vast amount of labor, ridges have been leveled and the smaller ravines filled or covered over so that a general level has been

attained, and the whole location is admired by all who traverse its many miles of streets. Besides the streets, intermingled with which there is occasionally an avenue, especially in the northern part of the city, there are a few partly crossing the city diagonally,—for instance Ridge avenue, which leaves Vine street near the corner of North Ninth street, and runs in a northwesterly direction past Laurel Hill Cemetery, and thence on the eastern bluff of the Schuylkill to the city limits.

Lancaster avenue in like manner runs from the intersection of Market and Thirty-second streets, in West Philadelphia, in a northwesterly direction to Hestonville, and in the southern part of the city—Passyunk avenue starts from near the intersection of South and South Fifth streets, and leads in a southwesterly direction past Moyamensing Prison to Pt. Breeze Gas Works, on the Schuylkill. There are now included within the limits of the city of Philadelphia nearly one hundred and thirty square miles, which are traversed by more than six hundred miles of paved streets, which are lighted by about ten thousand lamps.

The population of the city has been steadily increasing as is shown by the census returns, and it is now estimated at eight hundred thousand. That it is deemed an especially desirable place of residence, aside from the facilities which it affords for commerce and manufacturing, may be considered as proven by the fact, that of its 140,000 buildings, all but about ten thousand are dwelling houses,—a much larger proportion than in any city in the United States.

The business houses of the city are mainly located on

Chestnut, Market and Arch streets, and the streets which intersect them as far back as Tenth street, and upon these great thoroughfares of trade there is a constantly moving mass of human beings each evidently following his or her "favorite phantom."

The wholesale business of the city is to a considerable extent confined to the streets nearest the Delaware, yet is in the course of years slowly advancing up Market street, and forcing retail dealers into other less prominent localities.

But the especial beauty of the city is not its palatial stores, its stupendous warehouses and commercial marts, nor in the architectural beauty of its numerous public buildings, temples, colleges and charitable institutions, though these are among the most magnificent that adorn any city in the land, but in the solid blocks of three and four-story brick dwellings, often with marble and brownstone fronts, with marble steps and white shutters, which succeed each other in almost unbroken succession for miles on many of the streets. Some of these blocks of private residences apparently containing all the essentials of comfort and convenience, have such an ornate and artistic finish in front, that many a stranger will pause for a long look upon them, as though to fasten upon the tablets of memory the pleasing effect which the sight has produced, to be recalled in later years.

Certainly "the Founder" had but a vague and indistinct idea, of what the future would be of the city, which he laid out upon the western bluffs of the Delaware. Surely he could not have imagined that the quiet country town which he planned, filled with trees and gardens and

flowers, would in less than two centuries become a great commercial emporium; in which the din and bustle of trade would not cease by day or night; in which every practicable application of machinery was made use of in producing the myriads of articles of necessity, luxury and commerce; in which colossal structures, rivalling those of the old world in solidity, durability and beauty, would arise on many of the principal streets; in which would be found art collections, educational facilities, and above all charitable organizations, which stand unsurpassed in the world. But had he been able to foresee, what the city which he founded and named would have become in less than two centuries, his soul must have thrilled with joy in the thought of the great and noble work which he commenced as he expressed it "to afford an asylum to the good and oppressed of every nation"—where all could be free and happy.

Philadelphia communicates hourly with Camden on the opposite side of the Delaware River, by six ferries, the most important of which is the West Jersey Ferry, whose boats are allotted five minutes to cross from one shore to other, landing their passengers from Market street, Philadelphia, in Market street, Camden. The Camden and Philadelphia Ferry is next in importance, connecting Market street, Philadelphia, with Federal street, Camden. South of this is Kaighn's Pt. Ferry, running its boats from the foot of South street, Philadelphia to Kaighn's Pt., N. J., and Gloucester Ferry, running from the same point to Gloucester, N. J. The Camden and Atlantic Ferry connects the foot of Vine street with State street in Camden, and from the foot of

Shackamaxon street, Kensington, a line of ferry-boats run to North Camden.

Along the Delaware front of the city, are the wharves of the several lines of steamships, viz.: the American line and Inman line, which run from Philadelphia to Liverpool, the Red Star line which runs to Antwerp, the Clyde's line, which has sixty steamers running coastwise and to the West Indies, and the Ericsson line, which has ten propellers running to Baltimore and New York.

Besides these there are several beautiful river steamers, whose wharves are between Chestnut and Arch streets, some of which daily start for points up and down the river. Below the foot of Walnut street, we find the wharves of the Southern Mail Steamship line, and of the Albany, Providence and Boston lines. Besides the large number of sea-going vessels and oyster boats constantly lying at the wharves, and which are especially attractive to the visitors to Philadelphia, who come from the central and Western States, most, if not all will find many objects of especial interest at the Navy Yard formerly located at the foot of Federal and Wharton streets, but which is now removed by the U. S. Government, to League Island, still further down the river. Here are moored several of the Monitors, which were used during the late war, on the Potomac and other southern rivers, and the iron-clads used in reducing Ft. Sumter, Ft. Pickens, and the fortifications of Mobile Bay. The lofty and spacious buildings of the old Navy Yard have recently been taken down and the improvements being made at League Island, at Government expense, will occupy the attention of almost any visitor an entire day.

An American city, of the size and importance of Philadelphia, whose commercial and manufacturing interests are so truly enormous, would be the wonder of this progressive age, if it was not the center of a gigantic system of railroads, extending, if not directly, by its connections to every city of the Union. If this great and growing city had only the Pennsylvania Railroad, which has a terminus in all the great cities of the nation, it would not be lacking in this essential element of progress and prosperity ; but it has six others of minor importance.

In saying this we speak disparagingly of none, but the immense wealth of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the inimitable, not to say marvelous ability, enterprise and energy of its present President, Col. Thomas A. Scott, are very well understood throughout the whole country, as is also the fact that it wields an influence well-nigh irresistible wherever it extends its lines or establishes its connections. Owning two thousand miles of road, possessing a capital of nearly $200,000,000, having workshops which cover an area of five hundred acres with its thousands of passenger and freight cars, it is needless to say it does more business than any corporation in America. The principal passenger depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad is on the north side of Market street, between Thirtieth and Thirty-Second street, in West Philadelphia, but its immense freight business is done at the massive granite building situated at the corner of Willing's alley on the east side of Fourth street, below Walnut. A better idea can be formed of the stupendous business done by this company by a visit to this depot, than from any possible descrip-

tion. The Philadelphia & Reading R. R. Company, whose passenger depot is at the corner of Callowhill and Thirteenth streets, have a fine brown stone freight depot on the north side of Willing's alley. This is also an opulent company, and the depots only separated by Willing's alley, are among the finest in the whole country.

The North Pennsylvania Railroad has a passenger depot at the corner of Berks and American streets. The West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad depot is at the corner of Chestnut and Thirty-First streets. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad depot, and the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad depot are at the corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, in the southern part of the city. The Germantown depot is located at Ninth and Green streets. Kensington depot, the terminus of one branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad in the city, is at the corner of Front and Berks streets.

Passengers wishing to leave the city by the West Jersey Railroad, or by the Amboy Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, take the West Jersey ferryboat at the foot of Market street, and passengers wishing to leave upon the Camden & Atlantic Railroad, will take the ferryboat at the foot of Vine street—the passenger depots of these railroads being in Camden.

We must confess our disappointment in not finding in the city a grand central railroad depot, in which the traveler could take the cars for the West, North or South.

The city of Philadelphia was not tardy in adopting the modern and convenient mode of transit afforded by street cars, and line after line has been established, until

a track has been laid in the centre of its principal streets; and any one who visits the city has only to understand the location and termini of the several lines to find a speedy and pleasant means of traversing the entire city and its suburbs. Several of the street car lines take their names from the streets upon which they are laid, and this at once directs the traveler as to what cars he should take to reach the locality he has in view. The name of the lines are upon all the cars, and the destination or terminus of the line, generally.

In PART SECOND we give the name of all these lines, and full and explicit directions for reaching depots, hotels, etc.

We cannot close our brief description of the Centennial City, without a word as to its public squares. According to the original design of the *Founder*, there were to be five public squares in the beautiful country town on the banks of the Delaware.

The Central, known in early times as Centre Square, was at the intersection of Market and Broad streets, and besides the width of the streets, was composed of a smaller square taken from the corner of the four contiguous blocks. We have no account of this square ever having been fenced, or in any way improved, until the City Water Works were erected upon it in 1789. Within thirty years the capacity of these works became entirely inadequate to supply the wants of the city, and those upon the Schuylkill were constructed, since which time the buildings on the old square have been used for a variety of purposes until recently removed, and in the

course of three or four years the magnificent new City Hall and its courts will occupy the whole square.

Washington Square, which lies between Sixth and Seventh streets, with a north front upon Walnut street, was used as a Potter's field from 1704 to 1795, and was not fenced in and improved until 1815. It has a circle of about eighty feet in diameter in the centre, surrounded by a broad gravel walk, upon which it was designed some forty years ago to erect a monument to Washington, but since the laying of the first corner stone, nothing has been done, and yet it is said the original design has not been abandoned, but will be carried into execution when sufficient funds have been accumulated. The square is surrounded by a high iron fence, is laid off with broad curving gravel walks, and the intervening grass plats, four of which are circles, are set with elm, ash, oak, sycamore and other forest trees, many of which are more than a foot in diameter and fifty feet in height. Along the walks are settees to accommodate a portion of the myriads who flock hither in search of fresh air and shade during the heat of summer.

Franklin Square is situated directly north of Washington Square, between Race and Vine streets. It is traversed by gravel walks, and has in the center a circle of nearly the same dimensions as the one in Washington Square, surrounded by a low iron fence, and within this a small circle raised some three feet within a granite wall, in which is a central and four smaller fountains. The area between the walk around the fountains, and the iron fence of the larger circle is set with shrubbery and flowers, giving the whole a very neat and tasteful

appearance. The fence, trees, seats, etc., are so nearly like those of Washington Square that further description is unnecessary.

Logan Square lies directly west from Franklin Square, between North Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets. Its walks are entirely different from those of the above described squares, a broad gravel walk passing through the center from east to west and parallel with this toward the north and south sides, about two rods from the high iron fence, are walks of nearly the same width ; and upon the east and west sides, about one-third of the way from the fence to the centre, are similar walks. On both north and south sides of the center are large uninclosed circles surrounded by like gravel walks, and in the exact center a lofty flagstaff, from which streams the flag of our country on all public occasions. The trees in this square are of the same kind and size as in the other squares, but being set along the borders of the straight walks, extending entirely across the square, they give the walks somewhat the appearance of an avenue arched with the overreaching branches. This square is mainly surrounded by magnificent blocks of private residences, and the most striking feature of its surroundings are the stupendous brown-stone Cathedral of Sts. Peter and Paul, which stands across the street east of the southeast corner, and the Academy of Natural Sciences, a building of greenish gray stone of peculiar architecture, which is south of the southwest corner of the square.

Rittenhouse Square is directly west of Washington Square, fronting to the north on Walnut street, and between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets. It is laid off

differently from the other squares, having a broad gravel walk within a few feet of the outside fence, in the center is a circular grass plat about eighty feet in diameter, encircled by a gravel walk about twenty feet in width, and mid-way between this circular walk and the sidewalks is another broad circular walk, while the walks from the corners and sides of the square lead directly to the small circle in the center. Beautiful fountains adorn each of the corners, except the southwest. The trees are much like those in the other squares, though not quite so large, and we notice that there is a greater number of horse chestnuts than any other variety. Like the others, the beautiful, green, closely mown grass plats, the seats for the weary, the well kept walks and the abundance of forest trees command the admiration of all visitors, but the especial charm of this square is its elegant fountains. This square is mainly surrounded by blocks of beautiful residences. One of marble opposite the northwest corner, and the symmetrical brown stone block to the eastward, on the north side of the square, especially claim commendation. On the west side of Nineteenth street, west of the northwest corner of this square, the Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, a beautiful and majestic brown stone building with gothic steeple, will receive the rapt attention of all who visit this lovely square.

Jefferson Square is situated toward the southeastern part of the city, between Third and Fourth streets, Washington avenue and Federal street. It has an entrance upon each side and at each corner, a circular plat in the center, around which is a broad gravel walk, from which

walks lead directly to the sides, while those toward the corners curve so as to form a nearly heart-shaped plat between the center and each corner. The trees are willow, ash, maple, horse chestnut and aspen, and the square is not embellished by fountains or shrubbery. Good blocks of residences are upon the north, east and south sides, and a large foundry on the west.

The public squares of Philadelphia were named in honor of Washington, the Father of his Country, Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence, and Franklin, the philosopher, sage and statesman, as a just tribute to their memory and in commemoration of the invaluable services rendered by each to their beloved country. Logan Square was so named in honor of James Logan, the confidential friend, agent and counselor of William Penn, and for a long period in the early history of the city, one of its most prominent and honored citizens. Rittenhouse Square, in like manner, perpetuates the memory of David Rittenhouse, the distinguished astronomer, mechanic, scholar and statesman, who was born in what is now a portion of Fairmount Park, and passed his whole life, which was devoted to science and the well-being of his fellow-citizens, in the city of "Brotherly Love."

CHAPTER III.

Objects of Historical Interest.

At the end of an alley or court leading south from Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth streets, stands a plain, old-style building, in which on the fifth day of September, A. D., 1774, the delegates from the Thirteen oppressed Colonies met, selected Peyton Randolph of Virginia, their President, and proceeded to discuss the means of redress for their many grievances. Here Patrick Henry, John Adams and a score of their immortal compeers dared boldly to advocate an absolute and perpetual separation from the mother country, and by their solid reasoning and persuasive eloquence inspired the glorious idea of independence in the hearts of their countrymen. Truly *Carpenter's Hall* must be a place dear to the heart of every patriotic American citizen, for here was hewn the first stone for our majestic Temple of Liberty. The building was nearly fifty years old at the time it was occupied by the Continental Congress, and though in it a portion of the British Army were quartered during the memorable winter of 1777–8, and in 1791 it became the first bank of the United States, and has during the last sixty years been used for judicial, benevolent and educational purposes, it is still in a good state of repair, and its general appearance is undoubtedly

very little different from what it was on the day when the first Congress of the Thirteen Colonies here convened. The chairs used by that assembly, its original journal of proceedings, and many yellow time-tinged documents, and invaluable relics of the revolutionary period are here preserved.

In the main chamber, over the President's platform are inscribed these memorable words—"Within these walls, Henry, Hancock and Adams, inspired the delegates of the colonies, with Nerve and Sinew for the Toils of war," and over the main entrance beneath an arch of thirteen globes, the words, "The Nation's Birth-place," are displayed by means of gas jets, as if to fix with brilliant light the historic name of the ancient hall, upon the minds of all who make a pilgrimage to this Mecca of America.

Next in historic importance to Carpenter's Hall is the venerable *State House*, of which a part is the revered *Hall of Independence*. The north front of this time-honored building is upon Chestnut street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, and the south front is toward Independence Square. In external appearance this building is antique and by no means attractive, but its interior decorations, considering they were executed nearly one hundred and fifty years ago, and in a new country, are remarkably ornate and beautiful. The eastern chamber of this building, is the portion which must be approached and entered by every truly loyal American, with feelings of deepest veneration, for here assembled that Continental Congress which determined that the only positive and complete redress which could be secured from the repeated and

flagrant wrongs, inflicted by the English Government upon the thirteen colonies, was an absolute and final separation; that taxation without representation was unjust and tyrannical, and that all political relations with England should be severed. In this chamber was the committee, composed of Jefferson, Adams, Livingston, Franklin and Sherman, appointed to prepare a declaration of American independence; here that committee reported that most perfect declaration of human rights, the immortal Declaration of Independence, here it was debated, finally adopted and signed by that noble and ever-to-be revered band of patriot statesmen, and here on the 4th of July, 1776, it was promulgated to the enthusiastic and devoted people of the thirteen colonies.

The appearance of this chamber as it was a century ago has been zealously retained. The chair in which John Hancock as presiding officer sat, and the table upon which the glorious charter of American freedom and independence was signed stand upon a dais at the east end of the hall. The portraits of forty out of fifty-six of the illustrious signers of the declaration, painted by Peale, Inman Stuart and Sully, most appropriately ornament the walls, while the same chandelier which was in use upon our nation's birth-day still hangs in the center of the hall, and a splendid statue of Washington by Rush stands in the northwest corner of this sanctuary of equal rights.

In this hall also, on the 14th day of May, A. D., 1787, assembled the delegates from twelve of the thirteen original United Colonies and organized the Constitutional Convention by selecting George Washington, President, and

William Jackson, Secretary. Here under the lead of Madison, Hamilton and others, was prepared by that distinguished conclave of sages, patriots and statesmen, that *Bond of Perpetual Union*, the glorious Constitution of the United States, under which our Government has grown, developed and prospered until we have become one of the great nations of the world, under which it has been fully demonstrated that the American people are capable of self-government, that the republican form of government can withstand the shocks of sedition, secession and civil war, as well as any form of monarchy, and that it is not only the best, but one of the most substantial of all the governments on earth. And here, in this revered old hall, on the 17th of September, 1787, the constitution was adopted and signed, and the President of the Convention was directed to lay it before the President of Congress, as organized under the articles of confederation. How often have the wisest and best men our country has ever produced been assembled here?

The western chamber of the old State House, now styled the "National Museum," contains precious relics, commemorative of the early history of the city and State, as well as of events which transpired during the long and terrible struggle of the revolutionary patriots to secure our national independence. Among which may be mentioned a chair owned by William Penn and subsequently by James Logan, the chairs of the colonial justices, Franklin's bedside table, the original charter of Philadelphia, an original stamp, imposed under the celebrated British stamp Act of 1765, the flag of the first regiment of Pennsylvania militia, relics of the battle of

Germantown, and hundreds more which are eminently suggestive to every student of American history.

In the hall of the lower story of the venerable State House, inclosed in an iron net-work to protect it from the constant and ruthless attacks of relic-gatherers stands the *old bell* upon its original heavy wooden supports, which in the times of the Colonial Congress was in the steeple, and which was rung on July 4, 1776, to announce the completion of the grand and glorious work, upon which the patriot sages sitting in the eastern chamber had been for weeks engaged. It bears the inscription, "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof," and is now sacredly preserved as a relic of the proclamation it made, of the existence of a new, now a mighty nation.

Around Independence Hall, the shrine of civil and religious liberty, to which hundreds of thousands of loyal American citizens will come a few months hence, there lingers an incense of patriotism and philanthropy which every soul must inhale during the Centennial year, and we can hope that the sublime truths of the great declaration will be more deeply impressed upon every mind, more reverently treasured in every heart, and that thereby a more perfect guaranty of the immutability of our noble political institutions, may be handed down to our latest posterity.

In front of the revered old State House, upon a massive granite pedestal, stands a beautiful marble statue of Washington, and in the rear of the same building covering the remainder of the block, not occupied by the State House, is *Independence Square*, connected with which

are many incidents of peculiar historic interest, two of which we cannot forbear to mention.

Here in October, 1773, a great mass meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia was held, to consider what measures should be adopted to prevent the *East India Tea Company*, acting in collusion with the British ministry, from forcing upon the good people of the city a large quantity of tea, which the colonies, on account of an odious duty imposed thereon, had refused to import, and here the multitude resolved to make a determined resistance to the importation. On the following Christmas day about ten thousand citizens assembled, and gave notice to Captain Ayers, who had command of a tea-ship a few miles down the river, "immediately to make the best of his way out of our river and bay," with which strong request we are informed, he speedily complied.

But from a more important incident the square takes its name. On the 8th day of July, 1776, four days after the signing of the Declaration of Independence, a vast concourse of enthusiastic people here assembled, and by repeated shouts of applause interrupted the reading of the Declaration, by John Nixon; and we have read that the enthusiasm of the people on that occasion arose to such a pitch, that they proceeded to destroy every insignia of British authority in the city, and also that the discharges of cannon, the building of bonfires and the ringing of bells, "all demonstrated the joy of the people." If patriotic enthusiasm was so full of joy, in a season when war was impending between weak colonies and a powerful nation; when every man who espoused the cause of freedom, was liable to be hanged as a rebel; when the

liberty-loving people as did the immortal signers of the glorious Declaration of Independence, pledged "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor," for the maintainance of the principles therein enunciated, well-knowing that it was a contest between the weak in the cause of right, and the strong in the cause of wrong; how joyful must be the enthusiasm of the representatives of a people now numbering over forty millions, powerful among the greatest nations of earth, united after a terrible internecine war, and at peace with the whole world, when they assemble on and about this square on July 4, 1876.

This square was for a long period neglected, and except a few large elms, has neither trees nor shrubbery. It has fine lawns and gravel walks, and at the present writing is being put in an excellent state of repair, the approaches from the streets, above whose level it is raised about four feet, being widened and improved with new granite steps.

Upon the southwest corner of Front and Market streets, stands an antique brick building, with steep "hip roof," which is a remnant of the "OLD LONDON COFFEE HOUSE," of ante-revolutionary times. More than a hundred years ago it was a popular place of resort, where those holding the highest official positions in the colony, the leading merchants, the belles and beaux of the city, came to enjoy a social hour over a fragrant, but not intoxicating, cup of genuine coffee, not one prepared with any of the extracts or vile compounds of the present day. On the north side of the building may now be seen the words, "Established in 1725;" below in

large black letters, "Tobacco," and across the second story, "segars, snuff, pipes."

A little further up Market street, upon the west side of an alley, which bears the name of Letitia Court (named in honor of the daughter of the "Founder"), stands an old two-story brick building, said to be the oldest brick building in the city, which tradition says was the first residence of William Penn. It still bears the sign of "Wm. Penn Hotel," but those who are curious enough to enter will find only an ordinary lager beer saloon.

Perhaps no incident in the early history of our nation has been more indelibly impressed upon the minds of all in "childhood's sunny years," than the remarkable treaty made by William Penn with the Indians beneath the shade of a giant elm on the banks of the Delaware, a treaty which stands without a parallel in the history of nations, and thousands during the Centennial year will visit the famous TREATY GROUND.

It will be found upon the river front in Kensington, at the corner of Beech and Hanover streets, surrounded by huge piles of lumber. Only a plain obelisk upon a limestone pedestal, beneath the shade of an elm, probably a lineal descendent of the famous one formerly standing upon this spot, when the Venerable Quaker met the Indian Chiefs in peaceful council, and established that friendship which has remained unbroken to the present day, marks the revered spot of such traditionary and historical interest. Upon the four sides of the gray stone shaft, which stands as a monument to the justice, wisdom and philanthropy of the illustrious Friend, are

the following inscriptions: "Treaty Ground of William Penn and the Indian Nation, 1682. Unbroken Faith." "William Penn. Born, 1644; died, 1718." "Placed by the Penn Society, A. D., 1827, to mark the site of the Great Elm Tree," and "Pennsylvania founded 1681, by deeds of Peace."

Upon the east side of Independence Square, adjoining the east wing of the old State House, is a plain old building, the first floor of which is occupied by the Common Pleas Court, and the second by the *American Philosophical Society*, an association which owes its origin to the influence of Benjamin Franklin, nearly one hundred and fifty years ago. Beginning with his "*Junto*" of only twelve members, who met for mutual improvement, after several years the organization was, upon Franklin's suggestion, enlarged, but this gradually declined until 1780, when a union was formed with another literary society, which had an existence nearly thirty years, and the present "*American Philosophical Society for Promoting Useful Knowledge*," was incorporated, and has ever since 1789 occupied this building. This society now has a library of about twenty thousand volumes, a cabinet of ancient coins and a display of relics which must delight every antiquarian, the most remarkable of which, in our estimation, is the original draft of the Declaration of Independence as prepared by Thomas Jefferson, containing the clause concerning property in slaves, which the Continental Congress did themselves the everlasting honor to strike out before they finally adopted and signed their wonderful epitome of political truth.

But a short distance down Fifth street and fronting Independence Square, is a plain, brick building, its front only relieved by four marble pilasters, small marble columns on each side of the entrance, and in a niche above the entrance a fine statue of Franklin, which is owned and occupied by the *Philadelphia Library Company*. This Library, founded by Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Hopkinson, Thomas Cadwallader and others in 1731, now contains over 100,000 volumes, and a myriad of ancient and revolutionary relics, and hours may be pleasantly and profitably devoted to the bare examination of its busts, paintings, cabinets and labyrinth of alcoves, all containing the materialized brain-work of ages.

At the southeast corner of Fifth and Arch streets, enclosed by an ancient brick wall, is the "Old Christ Church Burial Ground," in which have long since mingled with mother earth the mortal remains of many of the most distinguished men of colonial and revolutionary times. Here is the last resting place of Peyton Randolph, Francis Hopkinson, Gen. Charles Lee and many others, whose names are conspicuous upon the pages of our national history. Near the northwest corner, beneath a plain marble slab, with only a slight moulding, is the dust of the great philosopher, patriot and philanthropist, Benjamin Franklin, and his wife Deborah. Only their names and the date, 1790, appear upon these singular memorial stones. Beside this is a companion stone covering the grave of their daughter Sarah, and her husband Richard Bache. These graves were not visable from the street (Arch), on account of the height of the wall, until a few years since,

when, in compliance with the public demand, a portion of the wall beside them was removed, and a substantial iron fence constructed its place, through which hundreds upon this busy avenue of trade, hourly glance in passing, and many daily stop to gaze long and reverently upon the grave of the illustrious printer, sage and statesman, whose name is not only prominent in the history of the age in which he lived, but appears in connection with nearly every literary, scientific or benevolent enterprise undertaken during his life time, by the city of his adoption. It is to be regretted that his singular and suggestive epitaph, written by himself and found among his papers after his decease, does not appear on the severely plain slab which covers his mortal remains.

Upon the block which is bounded by Eighth and Ninth, Spruce and Pine streets, stands a cluster of buildings which strike the beholder, especially upon Pine street, as unique, and in some way remarkable, for their substantial architecture seems to denote their erection in a former century. They are the famous *Philadelphia Hospital*, and were built partly in 1755 and in part in 1796. The entire square in which they stand, except a space in the Pine street front, is surrounded by a massive brick wall, and the grounds are ever kept in an excellent state of repair. The bronze statue of William Penn, presented by his grandson in 1801, stands in the lawn between the central building and Pine street. The building in the center, on the Spruce street front, is now occupied by the *Pennsylvania Historical Society*, which has a large and very valuable library, a gallery of historical pictures and portraits, many rare engravings and precious

manuscripts. Here, also, may be seen many relics of great interest, among which we have only space to mention George Washington's Parisian writing desk, the Royal Arms of England, and the "Great Belt of Wampum," delivered to William Penn by the Indian Chiefs at the treaty of 1688, under the great elm tree in Kensington.

On the west side of Second street, above Market street, stands the most venerable church edifice in the city, known as "Old Christ Church." It was established as early as 1695 in a one-story log house, and the present building was erected about the year 1730. The first general convention of the Protestant Episcopal denomination of this United States, was held in this church in 1789, and here Washington, Franklin, Morris, Penn, Ashton and many others, whose names are conspicuous in the annals of our country, were wont to worship. The chime of "Old Christ Church" bells, cast in London in 1755, and the first, with a single exception, ever brought to this country, now ring out as sweetly upon the air of a quiet Sabbath morning, as they did in the years when they summoned the immortal Washington and his compeers to the services of the sanctuary.

Several objects of historical interest are to be found at Fairmount Park, and will be incidentally referred to in our description of that extensive and attractive place of resort, in our next chapter.

CHAPTER IV.

Fairmount Park and the Centennial Grounds.

The selection of Philadelphia as the place of celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of our national independence by an international exhibition of the arts, sciences, industries and products of the world, was most appropriate, wise and fortunate. Most proper, because Philadelphia was the nation's birth-place, most wise, because by this selection all the sectional feelings existing in different parts of the Union were most readily overcome, if not annihilated, and most fortunate, because this city possessed grounds more suitable for such an exhibition and celebration than any in America. Fairmount Park, we find by comparison, is the largest public pleasure ground within the limits of, or adjacent to any city in the world, containing about 3,000 acres, while the largest in Europe (the Prater, at Vienna) does not exceed 2,500 acres, and the second largest in America has less than one thousand acres. Fairmount Park is situated in the northwestern portion of the city, upon both sides of the Schuylkill, the larger part being on the west side, and along this beautiful stream, which has been extolled in romance and song since the first white man traced its winding course, it extends more than seven miles, and up the Wissahickon, a creek which

empties into it, nearly as far, making the whole length almost fourteen miles. Besides the Schuylkill, which is nearly a quarter of a mile in width within the Park limits, and the romantic Wissahickon, there are a score of smaller streams which flow through or out of it. About one hundred springs are to be found in its dells or hill-sides, and it contains almost every possible variety of scenery—broad lawns and rocky ravines, dense woods and open fields, hills, dales, islands and meadows. It takes its name from the hill, formerly a rocky summit, hardly a mountain, on the east side of the Schuylkill, now its southern limit, and tradition recites that the "*Founder*" had in view a residence upon this elevated spot, about the time he planned the city. Certain it is he had a vineyard planted upon its side, and had he become a permanent resident in this country, we can readily believe he would have erected here a mansion, and have laid off walks and lawns, bordered by shrubbery and flowers, in accordance with his peculiar and æsthetic tastes.

We have been unable to discover any trace of a design on the part of the "Founder" or the citizens of Philadelphia, during the last century, to secure the grounds now known as "*Fairmount Park*," for the purposes to which they are now applied; but like many other noble enterprises, the scheme seems to have originated in the necessity for a more abundant supply of pure water than was afforded by the water works early established in Center Square. In the year 1811, Frederick Graeff, who planned the water works of the present day, suggested Fairmount as the most suitable location

for distributing water to the city, and in 1819 the dam was built across the Schuylkill river, and shortly thereafter a row of marble pumping houses were erected at the foot of Fairmount hill. It soon became evident that the stream above the dam must be sequestered or secured from ordinary uses, or there would be innumerable impurities in the water provided for the city's daily use, and hence we find, under the authority granted by the city, the Park Commissioners speedily began to enlarge its boundaries by the acquisition of the lands upon both sides of the river, including some estates which had been held by familes almost from the settlement of the country, until the portion of the Park bordering on the Schuylkill contained over two thousand acres. These were purchased in part at public expense, but we are informed the enterprise was very generously aided by contributions made by numerous wealthy citizens. Among the earlier acquisitions we must notice, was Lemon Hill, where, in revolutionary times, was the lovely home of the greatest financier of his age, Robert Morris. Here, Washington, Franklin, Adams, Hancock, Dickerson, Peters and many of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and officers of the army of the Revolution, were accustomed to visit the man, whose individual notes passed current throughout the Colonies, though he issued them to more than a million of dollars in amount, and yet punctually met all as they matured; whose means furnished to a great extent the supplies of the army during the long-continued war of the Revolution, without which even Washington would have been powerless, the army have been scattered to their homes and the Declar-

ation of Independence would have passed into history as the incendiary proclamation of a band of rebels. His noble estate is now the property of the public, and the thousands who take delight in wandering through these lovely grounds, should, if truly patriotic, fervently recall the inestimable services rendered to the country by the noble, and afterwards unfortunate patriot who furnished the sinews of the war of independence.

Sedgely Park, a tract of thirty-four acres was purchased with contributions and presented to the city as an addition to Fairmount Park, and in furtherance of the scheme to make the water of the Schuylkill pure and wholesome.

The Lansdown estate, once owned by the Penn family on the west side of the river, containing two hundred acres, and some of the most delightful grounds of the whole park was another very important addition. Belmont, also a fine estate, and very highly improved more than a hundred years ago, forms one of the most beautiful sections of the great park. Here Richard Peters, the intimate and beloved friend of Washington, who was Secretary of the Board of War during the revolution, a Representative in Congress, and finally a Judge of the U. S. District Court for nearly forty years, was born, here entertained many of the most eminent men of the last and the early part of the present century, and here died in 1828, at the ripe old age of eighty-four years. The view from the hall-door of the old Peters mansion may be described only as one of the loveliest upon the continent. (See Syckelmoore's Handbook of Philadelphia.) Mount Prospect, on the west side, and estates on

the east side of the river formerly known as Fountain Green, Mt. Pleasant, Rockland, Edgely and probably others have been from time to time added until Fairmount Park is not only the largest in the world, if we except Windsor Forest and Epping Forest in England; and for diversity and loveliness of scenery, is without a rival on the face of earth. It is estimated that the park contains over 100,000 trees, and 200,000 hard wood, shrubs and vines, most of which are indigeneous, though some foreign varieties are to be noticed.

To attempt to describe its many miles of walks and drives, and call attention to its many picturesque and striking beauties is a task which we feel quite incompetent to undertake. It is enough to say that nature seems to have here made her grandest effort to charm all beholders, and that if ever wealth is lavished upon its improvements, as it doubtless will be ere another century passes by, it will surely become the most attractive and lovely of all pleasure-grounds on the face of the globe. In passing we may say that as the Commissioners in years past have endeavored to retain the old mansions and adjoining grounds in nearly the same condition, as when occupied by the original owners, we hope and trust they will in future preserve the relics of the revolutionary period, the remnant of primeval forest, and especially the wildly grand and wonderfully romantic panorama diversifying the legendary banks of the Wissahickon.

Of the works of Art which adorn this noble park, we could call attention to Leda and the Swan, the statue of Justice, the statue of Wisdom and the Graeff Memorial; next to "*The Indian*" (roughly cut in wood.) The

first fountain on the Wissahickon, Venus risen from the bath, the Marble Fountain and finally the bronze statue of Lincoln near the Green street entrance.

The Zoological Garden, covering most of that part of the park west of the Schuylkill and south of Girard avenue, will be described under the head of "Places of Public Resort and Amusement."

The portion of this grand park, upon which not only the attention of the citizens of Philadelphia, but of the whole Union is concentrated, and will be for many months, *The Centennial Exhibition grounds* consist of about four hundred and fifty acres, in the southern part, west of but not extending to the Schuylkill river, and lying northward of Elm avenue. These grounds were formally transferred to the Commissioners of the International Exhibition by the Commissioners of Fairmont Park on July 4th, 1873, and upon it are being erected those immense buildings which are a few months hence to contain the most wonderful productions of human art and skill which have even been at one time displayed.

These buildings are situated upon the most even plateau of the whole park, and we doubt if more appropriate grounds, irrespective of their contiguity to a great city could have been found in the whole country. The *Main Exhibition Building* fronting upon Elm avenue from which it is distant about one hundred and seventy feet, is 1880 feet in length, and 464 feet in width, giving for the ground floor an area of 872,320 square feet, or a little more than twenty acres. The sides of this enormous structure are but of one story of twenty-four feet in height, but the central portion is more than forty feet,

and the height of the building, aside from the central and corner towers is seventy feet. There are four main entrances, at the center of each side and end, and besides these, side entrances about half way between the main side entrance and the ends. The eastern entrance will be the main approach for carriages, the south entrance, next to Elm avenue where the ticket offices will be situated, the main entrance from the several lines of street cars ; while the western entrance is directly towards *Machinery Hall*, and the northern towards the *Memorial Building*. The central towers of this building are 48 feet square and 120 feet in height, and the towers upon each corner are twenty-four feet square and seventy-five in height, all having an extremely ornamented finish. The walls of the building to the height of about seven feet are of brick, and above these there are wrought-iron columns composed of rolled channel bars with plates riveted to the flanges, which are placed twenty-four feet apart, and between these there are timbers framed in panels, in which are placed the glazed sash, a part of which can be removed if necessary for ventilation. The roof is supported by trusses similar to those used in depots and warehouses. The upper floors in projections cover an area of 37,344 feet, and in towers an area of 26,344 feet, so that the total area of the floors of the building is 936,008 feet. The central avenues or passage ways through the building are 120 feet in width, from the ends as well as the sides, and upon either side of each are avenues or naves 100 hundred feet in width ; between these and the sides of the building are aisles 24 feet in width—and upon each side of the avenues and

aisles are supporting wrought iron columns, similar to those in the sides of the building. The intersection of these avenues result in giving nine open spaces free from surpporting columns, the one in the center being 120 feet square, four of the others being 120 by 100 feet, and the remaining four each 100 feet square. The entire building is abundantly supplied with water—restaurants for light refreshments will be placed at four prominent points, and every possible provision is made for protection against fire; so it will be seen the comfort and safety of visitors is provided for, while they are examining the myriad of wonderful products, which are here displayed. The whole building is planned with a view to secure a perfect classification of the articles exhibited, both as to material and the location where produced. By this arrangement the cotton, woolen or silk fabrics of all countries will be placed together, so that a comparison between them can easily be made and the most excellent selected. The private offices for the several Foreign and State Commissions, are also located in this building, and although the space to be occupied by each nation and State has been determined, we are informed that a location for each is not yet assigned.

Across Belmont avenue to the westward is *Machinery Hall*, a building considerably smaller than the Main Exhibition Building being only 1402 feet in length, and 360 in width. In general appearance it is quite similar to the Main Building though it lacks the towers upon the corners, and is somewhat less embellished upon the cornices. In construction, like the Main Building, the sides are composed, above a stone wall about six feet

in height, of wrought-iron columns, between which are sash filled with large glass. We are informed that it is much more strongly built than the main building, but being unable to gain admission had no opportunity to note the internal construction. Here within a few months will be exhibited all the most wonderful results, which mechanical genius has attained in the last half century, in Europe as well as America, and to all who are inclined to view with delight the application of the great forces of nature to man's use, or proudly note the progress of the age, in which machinery does the work done by manual labor in former times, with a degree of dispatch and perfection before unknown, the sight will be most attractive.

Three hundred feet northward of the main building, upon a terrace six feet above the general level, stands the most beautiful and substantial structure upon the Centennial Grounds, the *National Memorial Building.* It is 365 feet in length, 210 in width and nearly sixty feet in heighth, above a basement twelve feet in heighth. It is built entirely of granite, iron and glass, and when completed will be a perfect gem of architectural beauty. The south front displays a central section 95 feet long and 72 feet high ; a pavilion at each end 45 feet long and and 60 feet high, and arcades connecting them with the center, which are each 90 feet long and 40 feet in height. From the terrace thirteen steps, commemorative of the thirteen original States, seventy feet wide, rise to the level of the entrance, which is by three arched doorways, each forty feet in height and fifteen feet wide, opening into a hall. Upon each

corner of the central section are colossal statue, and in the center of the main frieze the *United States coat-of-arms*. The pavilions have each two arched windows thirty feet in height and twelve feet wide, and upon each of the four corners of the four pavilions at each corner of the building are immense iron eagles, with out-spread pinions—our national emblem. A massive dome in the center of the building rises to the height of about 150 feet, and is surmounted by a figure of more than gigantic size. At each corner of the base of the dome are colossal groups, each in a high degree emblematic and beautiful. The treasures, the inestimable relics, to be seen in this massive structure during the Centennial can only at present be conjectured, but there can be no doubt but that each State of the Union will deposit here, for the year at least, the most sacred memorials which they are preserving in their archives, and that individuals will send forward to be here displayed some mementoes of the past which they are willing to place in a national repository, and some for the season only, being such as have been retained in a family for several generations and have become heirlooms too precious to be yielded up even to a nation's keeping. We can imagine the peculiar delight which will thrill the soul of every antiquarian and every earnest patriot, who wanders through this hall during the Centennial year. Here, too, will be displayed the finest works of art from all the enlightened nations of the world, and the rarest paintings and statuary in existence will grace this noble hall. To the northward of Memorial Hall is a deep ravine, passable in former years only by winding foot-

paths, but now a broad wooden bridge is being built across it, the grounds from the Memorial Building to the bluff have been leveled to a gentle slope, and the drives and walks to the bridge will be speedily completed.

Upon a beautiful plateau on the north side of the ravine, stands the Horticultural Hall, which is 300 feet in length and 160 in width. The central portion of this hall presents a striking similarity to Machinery Hall, except that the finishing is much more ornamental. The southern side displays a central section, in which is the entrance, pavilions at each end, and between these and the center are arched conservatories, in which, as in the main hall, the ensuing year, can be seen many thousands of rare plants and innumerable beautiful flowers—the contributions of all the civilized nations of the earth. Americans who have visited the National Conservatory in Washington can form some idea of what is to be here displayed. The beautiful level tract westward of the Horticultural Hall, is being laid out with fine walks and lawns which are to be bordered with shrubs and flowers, and will next summer present one of the greatest attractions of the whole grounds, for here the ladies will instinctively resort to behold their favorite plants and flowers, compare them with what they have at home, or have seen elsewhere, and find in the examination sincere pleasure, if not the ecstatic thrill of delight which the beauties of nature ever inspire in woman's heart. To the northward still of Horticultural Hall, and across another less precipitous ravine, upon a fine plateau we find the great Agricultural Hall in process of erection. It is to be 820 feet in length and 540 in width. Its construction

is very peculiar, the main portions consisting of immense Gothic arches, springing from the ground and being in the center, at least sixty feet in height, and between three of these sections are two lower ones, mainly one story in height, all being so connected as to form a part of the same grand structure, which from the north and south ends display the Gothic portions, while from the corners of all the Gothic sections arise towers with octagonal domes, and in the center of the whole is a large and highly embellished dome, whose height will be about one hundred and fifty feet. To this magnificent hall the people of all the States, and especially the great States of the Mississippi Valley, will send the productions of the soils, differing in each degree of latitude and each parallel of longitude. What agricultural wonders will be here displayed, we can only imagine from what we have seen at some of the great agricultural fairs of the West, but have no doubt that the thousands who are engaged in agricultural pursuits, and who here assemble, will find much to astonish, much to amuse and instruct, and much to gratify them in the highest degree.

To the southwest of Agricultural Hall, and nearly west of Horticultural Hall, on the east side of Belmont avenue, stands the *Women's Building*, which, compared with the great halls we have been describing, is but a small building, and yet in many places it would be considered a very large one, being about one hundred and fifty feet in length, by one hundred in width ; with an arched roof and highly ornamented and finely finished cornice, and constructed, we are informed, entirely with

means contributed by the ladies of this country. It is to contain especially articles of their wear, specimens of their beautiful handiwork, and recently we notice that the ladies in charge have, through the public prints, solicited from the ladies of the whole country recipes for making and cooking all the articles of human diet. So we have no doubt the *Centennial* will be the means of furnishing to the world much valuable information as to the culinary art, one of the highest importance to all, and yet one to which we fear American ladies have not given the attention which it properly deserves.

To the north of the Women's Building and fronting upon Belmont avenue, the foundation is being laid for the *New Jersey State Building*.

Upon the opposite side of Belmont avenue is the *United States Building*, in which all the departments of government are to be represented. Its shape is peculiar, being that of two rectangles crossing each other midway at right angles, reminding one of the almost extinct board, upon which was played the old-time game of "Fox and Geese." It has an arched roof covered with cement, and the whole is being finished in a style neat and elegant, yet by no means as ornamental, as we had anticipated. We notice on the grounds a huge mortar, and a monstrous columbiad whose weight we noticed was 115,100 lbs, which are probably to be mounted next to the portion assigned to the War Department. As yet, December 1st, 1875, the interior of the building is entirely unfinished, and how it is to be divided, arranged or finished, we have not the remotest idea.

To the northwest of the U. S. Government Building,

and at the foot of the hill upon which is Belmont reservoir, we notice the *English Government Buildings*, which appear to be plain, with steep roofs, numerous gables and large chimneys; and like most of the *Centennial Buildings*, but partly finished. To the southwestward of these, and west of Machinery Hall, are grounds laid off as sites for the buildings of different States, but as yet not even the foundations are laid. Between the U. S. Government Building and Machinery Hall, a basin has been constructed, which during the Centennial year, will be a pond of two or three acres in extent, in the centre of which will be a splendid group of fountains. The grounds adjoining are being laid off with broad lawns and walks, and early in spring will be set with trees and shrubbery.

Northeast from the east end of Machinery Hall, and nearly in the direction of the Horticultural Hall, is a two story plastered building with deck roof, and almost plain finish, known as the HALL OF THE JUDGES, of the International Exhibition—and to the westward of this and fronting on Belmont avenue is the *Centennial Photograph Gallery*, a one-story building constructed by a prominent artist of the city. Besides the public buildings there are being built within the *Centennial Grounds* numerous other wooden buildings, intended for restaurants and refreshment rooms, which generally are being finished in a tasteful and elegant style. We especially noticed one a little northeast of the Horticultural Hall, another nearly south of the Agricultural Hall, directly west of which is a fine cedar grove, and one nearly north of the Women's Building, each of which we know will be crowded during each day of the ensuing season,

and in which the fortunate proprietors will cater to the tastes and satisfy the thirst of many thousands, and thereby reap an abundant pecuniary harvest.

The view of the *Centennial Grounds* and of the city of Philadelphia, from George's Hill, which is directly west of and adjoining the grounds, is truly splendid and will well repay the fatigue, even of one who has wandered on foot for many a weary hour over these lovely grounds, for making the ascent. Eastward from George's Hill is *Belmont Reservoir*, having a capacity of over 35,000,000 gallons, and still further to the eastward upon the bluffs of the Schuylkill, is *Belmont Mansion*, the view from which we have before mentioned. On the west side of Belmont avenue, and nearly south from the eastern entrance of Machinery Hall, are the offices of the *Western Union Telegraph Company*, a very extensive one-story building surrounded by a portico having a very ornamental cornice.

Passing out of the *Centennial Grounds* upon Belmont avenue, we notice at a short distance an enormous three-story wooden building which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have recently erected as a Depot Hotel for the Centennial year, to be named the Globe Hotel, and which will accommodate from 1600 to 1800 guests. Though the International Exhibition does not open until May 10, 1876, we learn that all the rooms of this yet unfinished hotel have been engaged.

At the intersection of Belmont and Elm avenues, a large brick building, four-stories high above the basement, with a mansard roof, is rapidly approaching completion. It is to be known as the *Continental Hotel*, and will

accommodate nearly one thousand persons. To the eastward of this the United States Hotel has already been built, and along Elm avenue until it intersects Girard avenue, nearly every building is a hotel or restaurant.

Taking the Girard avenue line of street cars to return to the city, we cross the portion of Fairmount Park, just above the *Zoological Garden*, which we shall mention as one of the notable places of amusement in and about the city, and come across the wonderful structure, Girard Avenue Bridge. This bridge as well as the one at Fairmount, and another on Chestnut street, are each grand structures, and deserve and will doubtless receive a careful examination by all who take an interest in this species of buildings. We have no space for such a description as they severally deserve and should receive, were we attempting a complete description of the expensive and convenient public improvements of this beautiful city. At the west end of Girard avenue bridge is the *Egglesfield* entrance to Fairmount Park, upon the Lansdown Drive, by passing under one of the immense arches of the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge. By following a winding route over hills, across the deep ravines which we have mentioned as bridged between the Exhibition Buildings, and passing the grounds formerly known as Peterstone, upon which is situated the locally famous *Sweet Briar Mansion*, the visitor may reach the Centennial Grounds, and if going from the city in a carriage, we know of no more agreeable route, nor indeed one upon which there are so many objects well worthy of close attention and careful consideration.

CHAPTER V.

Government and Public Buildings.

Among the many objects in Philadelphia of especial interest to the tourist, and hence we suppose to the visitors of the International Exhibition, are the United States government buildings, and those in which the business of the city, of a public character, is transacted. So we will proceed to give a brief description of those which all who attend the Centennial will not fail to visit.

The United States Mint is situated at the northwest corner of Chestnut and Thirteenth streets, and is a massive brick structure, with marble facings. The architecture is of the Ionic order, and the portico, which is supported by six large fluted columns, is reached by a wide range of steps. Although the United States Mint was established in this city as early as 1792, this building was not erected until 1832–3, and it contains machinery for coining and milling, which is probably more intricate and expensive than possessed by any other nation. It may be visited by any who desire, from nine o'clock, A. M., until noon each day, and all who wish are shown by courteous ushers through the building, and the process of coining the solid money of certain and unchangeable value—the only real basis of the currency—with which the vast business of the whole country is trans-

acted. Besides the very interesting machinery (one engine being of one hundred and sixty horse power) in this establishment—which is the main mint of the United States, all others being branch mints—there can be here beheld an extensive cabinet of ancient coins, some of which date prior to the Christian era, and are wonders to every antiquary. Few places in the whole city afford more attractions to the visitor, and few will be more thronged with visitors than this during the months of the great International Exhibition.

Fronting upon Chestnut and Library streets, between Fourth and Fifth streets, isolated from the other buildings of the block, and apparently built upon a stone dais, is the *United States Custom House*, one of the most massive and substantial buildings in the whole city. It is built of granite, and in imitation of the celebrated Parthenon of Athens, having upon each front an ornamented entablature and vestibule, supported by eight Doric columns, nearly thirty feet in height, and about five feet in diameter at the base. The building is eighty-seven feet in width, and one hundred and sixty in length, and its main hall, which is about eighty feet long by nearly fifty in width, is embellished by fluted Ionic columns, and has a lofty arched and panelled ceiling. The building was originally intended for the Second United States Bank, and here the gigantic operations carried on with a capital of $35,000,000, were transacted for many years, until, in fact, the question of the *renewal of its charter*, which expired by limitation in 1836, was one of the most exciting issues between the old Whig and Democratic parties, and the latter being successful in

the Presidential campaign of 1832, upon the expiration of the charter the government deposits were removed by order of President Jackson, the author of our present sub-treasury system, and the Bank of the United States ceased to wield its stupendous influence over the political affairs of the nation. The Government shortly afterwards purchased the building, and it has ever since been used as a custom house.

On the west side of Second street, below Chestnut, we would direct attention to the grand and beautiful fireproof building, which is styled the *United States Appraisers Storehouse*, which is worthy of a particular description, did our space permit.

West of the U. S. Custom House, on the corner of Chestnut and Fifth streets, is the *Post Office* building, upon the second floor of which are the court rooms of the U. S. District and Circuit Courts. This fine building is constructed of a dark shade of marble, has a mansard roof, and standing as it does in the midst of the finest bank buildings in the city, will be noticed by every Centennial visitor.

Upon the east half of the block bounded by Chestnut and Market, Ninth and Tenth streets, the *New Post Office Building* is in process of erection, and is to have grand and highly ornamented fronts, upon the ends toward Market and Chestnut streets, as well as the side or main front on Ninth street. At present the half block is surrounded with a high plank fence, and filled with huge derricks, by which the heavy blocks of stone of the basement are being placed in position. It is to be built of Maine granite, in the French renaissance style, four

stories in height, with an immense iron-work dome, and though Congress has limited the entire cost to four million dollars, there will probably be five or six millions expended upon it before its final completion.

The *old Navy Yard*, situated at the foot of Federal and Wharton streets, formerly contained some very large brick buildings, but these have been recently demolished and the grounds sold at auction, the government having removed the Navy Yard to League Island, about three miles further down the Delaware river, where new buildings will speedily be erected. At present only the debris of the buildings remain, and these no one would care to visit.

On Gray's Ferry road, at the west end of Fitzwater and Catherine streets, is located the *United States Naval Asylum*, built nearly fifty years ago as a home for aged and infirm navy officers and marines. The building is three hundred and eighty feet long, one hundred and fifty feet in width, three stories high, and has a fine marble front, which is approached by a flight of marble steps, upon each side of which, are field pieces captured by Gen. Gates at the battle of Saratoga, and two large marble balls. The entablature over the main entrance is supported by eight marble Doric columns. During the recent war a large and very fine building was erected in the rear of the Asylum for the care of the sick and wounded sailors, disabled, or contracting disease in the United States service.

Further southward on Gray's Ferry road at its intersection with Washington street, just above the Schuylkill Bridge is the *United States Arsenal*, composed of

four very large brick buildings, enclosing quite an extensive yard or Court. Instead of being a store-house for arms and the munitions of war, one of these buildings contains a museum in which are to be seen specimens of the clothing worn by the American soldiers, from the Revolution down to the present time; and in the others, the work of cutting and making army clothing is carried on, a great number of hands being constantly employed.

The old *State House*, now used as a City Hall, we have described among objects of "historical interests." The *New City Hall*, now in course of erection at the intersection of Market and Broad streets, will be, when completed, one of the grandest and most ornamental buildings in the city, covering an area of about four and a half acres, and containing over five hundred rooms. This immense pile, built in what is known as the renaissance style, with white marble fronts, and embellished by the highest works of art, will, when fully completed, be one of the most beautiful and completely fire-proof buildings in the world. From the center of the north side will rise a tower ninety feet square at the base, decreasing in size at each story, until, at the base of the dome, it becomes an octagon, fifty feet in diameter. The dome will be 430 feet in height, surmounted by a statue of the Founder of the city, 20 feet in height, giving the enormous altitude of 450 feet, which will be visible in all parts of the city, and is, we believe, higher than any steeple in the world. The entire finishing and ornamentation of the whole building internally, as well as externally, will be commensurate with the wealth and prosperity of a great city, whose citizens acknowl-

edge no superior in public and progressive spirit, or in combining with the useful, the substantial and the beautiful.

The Water Works of the city are worthy the careful consideration of every visitor, and are among the most extensive and complete of any upon the continent. The dam across the Schuylkill, thirteen hundred feet in length, and the plan of converting the rugged summit of Fairmount into a beautiful truncated cone containing an immense reservoir, is a perpetual monument to the genius of Mr. Frederick Graeff, the projector, but the original water wheels, by which the water supply was for years forced up to the reservoir, have long since been abandoned and ponderous steam engines do the pumping at Fairmount, as well as at Belmont, Roxbury and other points, where reservoirs have in the past few years been constructed. The present supply to the city is more than forty million gallons per day, and for the benefit of Centennial visitors, we note that the Centennial buildings and grounds are so situated, that they receive an abundant supply, provision being made already so that 6,000,000 gallons may be used in them daily, and free of cost to all.

The city has been supplied with gas for more than forty years, and the *Philadelphia Gas Works* on the north side of Market street, and between Twenty-Second street and the Schuylkill, together with the *Point Breeze Gas Works*, also located on the Schuylkill, in the southern part of the city, afford a supply of more than five million cubic feet of gas per day, so that as regards light, as well as water, it would appear that ample

provision is made by those who have in charge the city's progress and prosperity.

Market street was originally the great mart, to which all the inhabitants of the city resorted to procure their daily supply of meat, fish and vegetables, and a century ago a line of market houses, which have long since been removed, extended far up this central business street. Some of the principal public market houses are now situated on Callowhill, Spring Garden, Girard avenue, and South Third streets, but to a great extent the markets have been removed from the streets, and like the spacious, cleanly and nicely appointed one which we have visited on South Fifth street, between Market and Chestnut streets, they are now like the clothing and dry goods houses in the midst of the private business houses of the city, where they can the most readily accommodate the thousands, yea, tens of thousands, who throng them, to supply their tables with the necessities as well as the luxuries of life.

Among the public buildings of a great city of especial, and yet of melancholy interest, we may notice the prisons, two of which are deserving of more than a passing notice. The County or Moyamensing Prison is situated on Passyunk avenue, between Reed and Dickerson, Tenth and Eleventh streets, fronting upon the avenue from which it is distant about eighty feet. The front is of granite and consists of a central portion about sixty feet in width, which connects with octagon towers or pavilions upon the corners, and the square central tower, as well as the corners, have a battlement coping, whilst upon the sides of the intermediate wall, some twenty-four feet

in height, are lancet windows, and upon the northern side an addition of brown stone has been added, which detracts somewhat from the appearance of massive strength which the granite front originally presented. The side and rear walls are of irregular shaped stone, about twenty-four feet in height, with a granite coping or capstone. A yard with iron fence surrounds the remainder of the lot not covered by the prison building, which is capable of holding within its gloomy walls about 3,000 persons.

Along the sidewalk in front is a fine row of trees, mainly buttonwood or sycamore, and upon the doors at each side of the center, we notice the usual words of warning to visitors, "No Admittance." Across the street to the south, the Metropolitan Hotel, capable of accommodating twenty-five guests, is a comfortable place for the weary pedestrian who is sight-seeing, to rest and procure refreshment.

The Eastern Penitentiary, locally known as "Cherry Hill," fronts upon Fairmount avenue, and occupies the entire block (about eleven acres) between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets. The building consists of a massive stone-wall, some twenty-five feet in height, upon all the sides except the front, which has a square embattled tower at each corner more than fifty feet in height, which are connected with the center, from which rises a still higher octagon embattled tower, in the center of which appears the broad entrance through a door studded with many bolt-heads. Within the building is a large rotunda from which wings radiate like the spokes of a wheel, and in these are the cells of the unfortunate

inmates. The system known as that of "solitary confinement," adopted many years ago, is still adhered to in this so-called reformatory institution. There are generally about five hundred persons confined here, who endure, as we believe, the severest of all punishments under the system above referred to—one we are forced to say we consider hardly in accordance with the spirit of our progressive age.

The *New House of Correction*, not yet completed, in the northern part of the city, costs the city the sum of one million dollars, and consists of a four-story central building, with four lateral wings upon each side, in which are about two thousand cells and numerous workshops. It is mainly intended for the confinement of juvenile offenders, it having long since been discovered by those who have given the subject their close and careful consideration, that many youths may be led to reform, if separated from old and hardened offenders; but if confined with them imprisonment becomes but a training for future infringements upon the rights of their fellow-men—a preparation for a deeper descent into the "paths of iniquity." The House of Refuge upon Girard avenue, and opposite the western portion of the College grounds, is likewise a place for the confinement and reformation of juvenile offenders only.

CHAPTER VI.

Charitable Institutions.

The same generous and liberal spirit, the same elevated tone of kindly feeling which animated the noble "Founder" of the City of "Brotherly Love," and was so prominent in the life and character of Franklin, and many of his illustrious compeers, seems to have become impressed deeply, as generations have passed by, upon the whole people of the city, and, as a result, to a large extent due to education perhaps, but certainly to some extent to the noble example set by their ancestors, they have been prompt to listen to the calls of the unfortunate, the sick and afflicted, the friendless, homeless and perishing ones, who must ever, by their necessities, be forced to accept the succor which the highest dictates of humanity are ever inclined to bestow. And hence, in and about this beautifully built city we find many noble institutions, which have been provided as homes, and places for the care and treatment of the diseased, both in body and mind. Among the objects of historical interest we have already spoken of the grand Old Pennsylvania Hospital, and as the next most important institution of this class, call attention to an offshoot from it, the *Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane*, which is located upon the north side of Market Street, in West

Philadelphia, between Chestnut avenue and Fiftieth street, and bounded on the north by Haverford street. The grounds contain one hundred and thirteen acres, and upon them are two large cut-stone structures, known as the Male and Female Departments of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane. The grounds are enclosed by a high wall, and are very beautifully laid off into lawns and gardens, which are ornamented with shrubbery and flowers. Each of the main edifices consists of a central structure, from which extend wings with broad porticos; each of which is commodious, and display the taste and skill of the architect, as well as that of the workmen who carried into effect his designs. The idiotic and, as a general rule, we believe, the epileptic, are not admitted here. Yet there are usually about about four hundred patients under treatment, and the report of the officers in charge show most clearly the skill and ability of the chief physician.

On the south side of Spruce street, and immediatly west of the Schuylkill river, are extensive grounds, upon the northern portion of which is located *Blockley Almshouse*, which consists of four buildings, each three stories in height, and about five hundred feet in length. The buildings are generally quite plain, only the main front to the southeastward having a portico supported by large Tuscan columns. This extensive establishment is intended to accommodate the poor and decrepit, as well as those rendered helpless by mental and bodily afflictions, and, as a consequence, during each winter is crowded with inmates, the number at times exceeding three thousand. This magnificent institution of charity

is maintained by the city at an annual expense of four hundred thousand dollars.

The *Orphan Society of Philadelphia*, organized more than sixty years ago "to rescue from ignorance, vice, and idleness, the destitute and unprotected children" of the city, has ever been engaged in its most worthy and laudable undertaking, and has taken many from the lowest walks of life, and so reared and trained them that they have become upright honorable citizens. The present building of this society, is upon the brow of a hill in the extreme western part of the city. It fronts upon Sixty-Fourth Street, above Lansdown avenue, and presents an extremely ornate and beautiful appearance.

Many other humane and benevolent institutions are to be found in and about this great and charitable city, but our space only permits us to give the name and location of the most prominent; and we will only say in passing, that we sincerely hope that every visitor will visit these homes of the diseased, and destitute; for we know of nothing more strongly inclined to excite the warmest sympathies, and arouse to earnest action the purest and best impulses of our nature, than beholding the great numbers of unfortunates in these institutions, and the ample means which a generous public and liberal minded people have provided for their care, comfort and improvement.

City Hospital, near Franklin avenue and Reading Railroad.

State Hospital for Women and Infants of Pennsylvania, No. 1718 Filbert street.

Charity Hospital, 1832 Hamilton street.

St. Joseph's Hospital, Seventeenth street and Girard avenue.

Children's Hospital, on Twenty-Second street, below Walnut street.

University Hospital, Thirty-Fourth and Spruce streets.

Friend's Hospital for the Insane, Frankford.

Howard Hospital for Incurables, 1518 Lombard street.

Will's Eye Hospital, Race street, west of Eighteenth and south of Logan Square.

German Hospital, Girard and Corinthian avenues.

Orthopedic Hospital, Seventeenth and Summer streets.

St. Mary's Hospital, Frankford avenue and Palmer street.

Germantown Hospital, Shoemaker's lane and Chew street.

Women's Hospital of Philadelphia, North College avenue and Twenty-Second street.

Presbyterian Hospital, Olney road, Taber Station, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad.

Hospital of the Good Shepherd for Children, Rodnor, Delaware county, Pennsylvania.

Homœpathic Hospital, 1116 Cuthbert street.

Preston Retreat, Twentieth and Hamilton streets.

Christ Church Hospital, Belmont avenue and Monument road.

Gynæcological Hospital and Infirmary for Diseases of Children, 1624 Poplar street.

Lying-in Hospital, 608 Fairmount avenue.

Hospital of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Front and Huntingdon streets.

Philadelphia Lying-in Hospital, 126 North Eleventh street.

Hospital for Nervous Diseases, Main street, Chestnut Hill.

Hospital for Inebriates of Philadelphia, Media, Pa.

Baptist Home, Seventeenth and Harris streets.

Inebriates' Home, Harrowgate lane, near Frankford avenue.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, office 513 Market street.

Rosine Association 3216 Germantown avenue.

Franklin Reformatory Home, 913 Locust street.

Penn Asylum for Indigent Widows and Single Women, Belgate, above Otis street.

Howard Home, for Widows and Single women, Fifty-Eighth street and Darby Road.

Home of the Good Shepherd, Twenty-Second and Walnut streets.

Little Sisters of the Poor, Eighteenth street, above Jefferson street.

St. Luke's Home for Aged Women, 1317 Pine street.

Lutheran Orphan's Home and Asylum, for the Aged and Infirm, 3582 Germantown avenue.

Methodist Home, Thirteenth street and Lehigh avenue.

Old Men's Home of Philadelphia, Thirty-Ninth street and Powelton's avenue.

St. Ann's Widow's Asylum, 906 Moyamensing av.

Pennsylvania Home for Deaf Mutes, Broad and Pine streets.

Home of Aged and Infirm Colored Persons, Belmont and Girard avenues.

Pennsylvania Institution for Instruction of the Blind, Twentieth and Race streets.

Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men, 3518 Lancaster avenue.

Pennsylvania Industrial Home for Blind Women, 3921 Locust street.

Indigent Widows and Single Women's Home, Cherry below Eighteenth street.

Boarding Homes for Young Women, 1433 Lombard st., 1605 Filbert st., and 915 Clinton street.

Midnight Mission, 919 Locust street.

Temporary Home Association of Philadelphia, 505 North Sixth street.

Magdalene Society, Twenty-First and Race streets.

Home for the Homeless, 708 Lombard street.

Foster Home, Girard avenue, west of House of Refuge.

Musical Fund Hall, Locust street, above Eighth.

Burd Orphan Asylum, three miles west of Market street bridge.

St. John's Male Orphan Asylum, Market st., West Philadelphia.

Besides these there are numerous Relief Societies, the most prominent of which are the following:

Scandinavian Society, 347 South Third street.

Sons of St. George, southwest corner of Thirteenth and Arch Streets.

Swiss Benevolent Society, Southwest corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

Hibernian Society for the Relief of Emigrants from Ireland, office 138 South Front Street.

St. Andrews Society, 508 Walnut street.

The German Society of Philadelphia, 24 South Seventh street.

Albion Society, 109 South Third street.

St. David's Society, 133 South Fifth street.

French Benevolent Society, 221 Dock street.

Welch Society, 133 South Fifth street.

Hebrew Charities, 30 North Seventh street.

CHAPTER VII.

Masonic, Odd Fellows and Society Halls.

The NEW MASONIC TEMPLE of Philadelphia, situated on the corner of Broad and Filbert streets, and directly north from the eastern part of the new City Hall, is one of the grandest and most magnificent structures ever erected in America. Its external walls are of granite, while the inner ones, which will scarcely be noticed on account of the wonderful ornamentation which is throughout displayed, are of brick. The entire length of the building is two hundred and fifty feet, and the three stories give an elevation of about eighty feet above the pavement on the south or Filbert street front, while the height of the western or Broad street front, with its corner towers and central section, cannot easily be averaged or estimated. The style of architecture is Norman, and so bold, striking and elaborate are each of the fronts, that only vigor, spirit and strength are manifest to the beholder upon either west or south facades. The particular features of the western or main front, are the massive towers upon the corners and the porch in the center. The main tower upon the southwest corner rises to a height of two hundred and fifty feet, and is embellished by ornamental windows on its sides, and turrets on its summit. The porch is built of Quincy granite, highly

polished, and at the entrance on either side are four pairs of receding pillars, from which spring arched mouldings, encircled with the most elaborate decorations and gorgeous tracing. The doorway conforms to the style of churches in the Norman period, and the main front folding doors are seventeen feet high, seven feet wide, six inches thick, and embellished with the same high degree of elegance and beauty displayed upon the magnificent porch. The whole building is erected in the most solid and substantial manner and is thoroughly fire-proof. The Temple contains several halls, which in architectural splendor are truly wonderful. The Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter Halls are richly ornamented and furnished, but the Egyptian Hall, whose ceiling is supported by columns patterned from those in the ancient temples of Thebes and Memphis, and the cities which were upon the Nile, impress all observers by their massive sublimity and strength, and almost startle the beholder, as they instantly direct the mind to the wonderful perfection of architecture attained by the nations which erected Cleopatra's Needle and the Pyramids. All the furniture of this room is of gilded ebony, with black and gold trimmings and tapestry. In the grand banqueting hall, situated in the northern portion, the composite style of architecture is beautifully displayed in the sixteen pairs of columns running through it, the capitals of which are decorated with representations of fruits, flowers and game birds. This hall is about one hundred feet in length by fifty in width, is furnished with four rows of extension tables, at which may be seated five hundred persons.

We feel that we cannot give more than a very faint and indistinct idea of this grand structure, upon which the architectural skill of ancient and modern times and nations is presented, and yet the combinations are so perfect, that within and without it is a marvel of harmony, almost a miracle of art. This immense building was nearly five years in course of construction, and involved an expense to the fraternity of about one and a half million dollars. We are informed that at least fifty thousand "brethren" were present at its dedication in 1873, and not only those interested in its erection, but the fraternity throughout the whole nation, may feel proud, if they visit Philadelphia during the Centennial year, when they behold the grandest and most imposing Masonic Temple of the world.

In good weather on Thursday of each week, visitors to this stupendous architectural pile, are admitted after 10 o'clock A. M., and every courtesy is shown to the thousands of admirers, who annually pass its portals.

The order of Odd Fellows, though by no means so numerous in this city, as the Masonic fraternity, already number many thousands, and about thirty years since seventeen of the principal lodges united in building, at an expense of nearly $100,000, the commodious and beautiful *Odd Fellow's Hall* upon the corner of Sixth and Cresson streets. The first story upon Sixth street is divided into four stores, two upon each side of the main entrance, and above these, the sides of the building are adorned by receding columns or pilasters, thirty feet in height, with capitals in the composite style, and a massive cornice, above which rises a low story of less ornate finish.

The building contains two very large, and six ordinary sized lodge rooms, one encampment room, a library and the office of the Grand Secretary. The Grand Lodge, Grand Encampment, forty-seven subordinate lodges, twelve encampments and one Degree Lodge, now hold their meetings in this hall.

Besides the leading Secret orders whose *Temple* and *Hall* we have above noticed, there are several other secret orders and societies in this great city, whose halls and places of meeting we have not space to describe, but will mention their names and location, for the benefit of any readers, who may chance to belong to the same or similar societies in other parts of the country.

Knights of Pythias, hall Broad and Spring Garden streets.

Independent Order of Red Men, hall Third and Brown streets.

Improved Order of Red Men, 518 South Tenth street.

Grand U. O. of O. F., hall 602 Spruce Street.

Patriotic Order, Sons of America, general office, 413 Chestnut street.

Order of United American Mechanics, hall Fourth and George streets.

Grand Division of Sons of Temperance of Pennsylvania, office 118 South Seventh street.

In this connection we must mention some of the numerous *clubs* which have a permanent organization and exercise a powerful influence in this city. The one which has the highest and most renowned history and reputation is the Union League Club, which originated in 1862, as the *Union Club*, having as its object "an unwavering

support of the general Government in it efforts for the suppression of the Rebellion," and "to discountenance and rebuke, by moral and social influence, all disloyalty to the Federal Government." This club, during the war, enlisted ten regiments for the Union army, distributed more than half a million of "Union Documents," and wielded an immense influence upon, if it did not actually control, the political affairs of the State. It has now about two thousand members, among whom are some of the wealthiest, most prominent and influential men of the city. The Club, about ten years ago, at the cost of $200,000, built a beautiful brown stone hall, which they now occupy, at the corner of Broad and Sansom streets. It contains a splendid gallery in which are some of the finest specimens of statuary, and some of the most admirable paintings to be found in the city.

The *Reform Club*, which is organized without regard to partisan or political inclination, and is open to the wives and lady acquaintances of its members (as few clubs in the whole nation are), has a spendid marble front house on Chestnut street, above Fifteenth street, and with the adjacent grounds, which are beautifully decorated with shrubbery and flowers, cost the members about two hundred thousand dollars. Here on pleasant evenings, a fine orchestra discourses sweet music, and the members and their guests find agreeable and rational recreation; and social conviviality relieves the burden imposed on many care-worn minds by the business of each day.

We pass other clubs by, with the bare mention of name and location.

Americus Club, northeast corner of Eleventh and Chestnut streets.

Philadelphia Club, Thirteenth and Walnut streets.

Penn Club, 506 Walnut street.

Radical Club, E. M. Davis, President, 333 Walnut street.

Schuylkill Navy, James M. Ferguson, Commodore, 15 North Seventh street.

Press Club of Philadelphia, 521 Chestnut street.

1001 Club, 1203 Chestnut street.

Philadelphia Sketch Club, Merrick street, above Market street.

Philadelphia Base Ball Club, Fifth and Locust streets.

Athletic Base Ball Club, northeast corner of Eleventh and Chestnut streets.

CHAPTER VIII.

Educational, Art and Literary Institutions.

Abounding, as the city of Philadelphia does, in buildings of magnificent dimensions, almost perfect symmetry, and remarkable architectural beauty, it has few, if any, that in either respect surpass those which are the *Collegiate* and *Scientific Departments*, the *Medical Department*, and the *Hospital* of the UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. They are situated on Academical Hill, in West Philadelphia, the first fronting on Locust street, west of its intersection with Darby road; the second upon Thirty-Sixth street, between Locust and Spruce streets, and the Hospital directly south of the first, which is styled the *Main University Building*. It is two hundred and sixty feet in length, two stories high above the basement, and the wings are about one hundred feet in depth, and the whole is a splendid specimen of modern Gothic architecture. The exterior walls are built of serpentine stone, with coping and buttresses of another variety, and at the ends of each wing are highly ornamented semi-Gothic towers. In the center of the Locust street front is a Gothic porch, supported by highly polished marble columns, in which is the main entrance to this imposing and beautiful structure; which is embellished by pavilions and numerous towers, adding greatly

to the superb and striking beauty of the whole, until we stop to wonder if architectural genius will ever design any more attractive or lovely Temple of Science.

The *Medical Department*, fronting on Thirty-Sixth street, though of the same general style of architecture as the main building, is not so extended, and has a more massive and much less graceful appearance. The central portion of the front is finely ornamented, and the towers on either side of the cone add much to its comely and attractive appearance.

The Hospital of the University is designed to consist of a central structure with six pavilions, and when completed will equal, if it does not excel the main building in symmetry, but not having such lofty towers or so many prominent points for adornment, it will scarcely command so much admiration. Only the main building and one pavilion are yet finished, and in actual use, and years will doubtless elapse before the design of the architect will be fully accomplished.

These buildings have been constructed with a view mainly to the purposes to which they are devoted, and if the skill of the architect is apparent upon the exterior, the ripe judgment of experienced teachers and lecturers is apparent when the visitor enters either the Collegiate or Medical Department; but it is our purpose not to describe completely, but to direct the attention of those more deeply interested, to these noble and imposing edifices. For the benefit of those who delight in facts and figures, we will add that the cost of the main building was $231,900, and of the portion of the Hospital now completed $200,000.

This magnificent group of fine buildings stands upon a square containing more than six acres, and when a Library building (now contemplated,) completes the quadrilateral, and the grounds adjacent are as highly improved as they must be, to correspond with the grand pile which surrounds it, not only the city, but the whole "Keystone State," may well be proud of its University.

Toward the northern part of the city, within a rectangular tract, containing forty-one acres, extending from Ridge avenue, southwestward to Twenty-Fifth street, and several hundred feet in width, and which is surrounded by a massive marble-capped stone wall about twelve feet in height, stands *Girard College*, known to the utmost borders of civilization, and a perpetual monument to the memory of "one of God's noblemen,"—a genuine philanthropist. It is one of the most conspicuous ornaments of the city, where the great merchant and financier whose donations established and sustains it, lived, labored, prospered and died.

The main entrance to these extensive grounds, is upon the southern side and through a porter's lodge. The visitor is admitted directly in front of that grand central edifice, which is shown in all cuts and engravings as "Girard College;" though four other large marble buildings are within the same enclosure, and are the portion in actual use by the students. The design of the main building is said to be precisely that of a Grecian Temple; the superstructure resting upon a basement which is reached by ascending eleven steps, which extend entirely around the building, and from this enormous base rise

that immense range of fluted Corinthian columns, which are the peculiar attractive feature of the whole edifice. There are eight of these columns in front and rear, and eleven on each side including those at the corners; they are fifty-five feet in height, nearly ten feet in diameter at the base, and surmounted by capitals of the Corinthian order eight and one-half feet in height, and these support an immense and very elaborate pediment, from which rises the splendid marble roof. The length of the building surrounded by these enormous columns is one hundred and sixty-nine feet, its width one hundred and eleven feet, the height from the basement eighty-nine feet, and total height about ninety-five feet. The entrances at the north and south fronts are by doors about thirty feet in height and sixteen feet wide, and the floor is laid with heavy marble blocks. The whole building is apparently constructed of marble and iron, and though we are informed the inner walls are of brick, no portion of brickwork is anywhere visible. This remarkable building, erected in strict accordance with the will of the philanthropic founder, from whatever direction it is viewed, presents a most superb, imposing and majestic appearance, and will be contemplated with pleasure by all who have read the biography of the remarkable man, who accumulated the immense fortune which built it and sustains its benevolent scheme, or who reflect upon the inestimable blessings this institution is annually conferring upon the poor white fatherless boys of the State of Pennsylvania.

The other buildings, though they seem diminutive in comparison with the stupendous central edifice, are

one hundred and twenty-five feet in length, fifty-two feet in width and three stories in height. They are built of brick with marble facings, have copper covered roofs, and, though plain, are commodious and comfortable, and in every way adapted to the purposes for which they were constructed, viz.: the accommodation of the teachers, pupils and domestics. The grounds are beautifully adorned, and the entire cost of the whole was nearly two million dollars. Nearly two thousand pupils have been received at this famous institution, and there are now about five hundred in attendance—the annual expense of whose support and instruction is paid from the interest upon the residuary estate of the illustrious donor, and amounts annually to about one hundred and ninety thousand dollars. The residuary estate is gradually increasing, and already amounts to more than four million dollars, and will ere the close of the present century, be so large that its annual interest and profits will maintain as many beneficiaries, as the extensive college grounds and buildings can accommodate.

We have said enough to direct attention to this most conspicuous structure and splendid ornament of the city in which it is situated; to say enough in eulogy of the immortal philanthropist who devoted his princely fortune to its construction and perpetual support, we feel is entirely beyond the scope of our ability, as well as our present design.

The *Academy of Natural Sciences*, now located on Broad street above Walnut, but which will eventually be removed to the elegant, extensive and highly ornamented structure now in process of erection at the corner of

Race and Nineteenth streets, and which, when finally completed, will be one of the most beautiful buildings in the whole city, possesses the most amazing collections of minerals, rocks, fossils, skeletons, etc., etc., in brief, the most extensive museum of natural curiosities in this country, if not in the world—at least 400,000 in number, and of almost innumerable species and varieties. Instruction is here given in the natural sciences and the facilities afforded are certainly of a very superior order. To this vast museum the public are admitted two days of each week at a trifling fee, which is devoted to the erection of the new Academy building.

Several other scientific and literary institutions deserve some description, but we have only space for their name and location:

Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, near Overbrook Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Protestant Episcopal Academy, Locust and Juniper streets.

Lasalle College, 1321 Filbert street.

Seminary of Lutheran Church, 216 Franklin street.

St. Joseph's College, Willing's alley, below Fourth street.

Protestant Episcopal Divinity School, Thirty-Ninth and Walnut streets.

Institute for Colored Youth, Ninth and Bainbridge streets.

Boys' High School of Philadelphia, Broad and Green streets.

Girls' High School of Philadelphia, Sergeant street, above Tenth street.

St. Philip's Literary Institute, 542 Queen street.

Academy of Fine Arts, Broad and Cherry streets.

Wagner's Free Institute of Science, Seventeenth street and Montgomery avenue.

Catholic Philopathian Literary Institute, 1227 Locust street.

Franklin Institute, 15 South Seventh street.

Franklin Literary Institute, southwest corner of Twelfth and Filbert streets.

School of Design for Women, Filbert and Merrick streets.

Spring Garden Institute, Broad and Spring Garden streets.

Carpenter's Company of Philadelphia, 322 Chestnut street.

Athenæum, Sixth and Adelphia streets.

Friends' Social Lyceum, Race and Fifteenth streets.

Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 820 Spruce street.

American Literary Union, 1821 Green street.

Philadelphia Lyceum, southeast corner of Ninth and Spring Garden streets.

Pennsylvania Literary Association, 528 North Eighth street.

Fairmount Park Art Association, 251 South Fourth street.

Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, 524 Walnut street.

Shakespeare Society of Philadelphia, No. 704 Walnut street.

Wheatley Dramatic Association, Fifth and Gaskill streets.

American Entomological Society, 519 South Thirteenth street.

Handel and Haydn Society, 533 North Eighth street.

The name and location of *Medical* colleges may be of especial interest to many, hence we give the following, viz:

Jefferson Medical College, Tenth, below (which means south) of Chestnut street.

American Medical Association, Wm. B. Atkinson, Secretary, southwest corner of Broad and Pine streets.

Northern Medical Association, 608 Fairmount avenue.

College of Physicians of Philadelphia, Thirteenth and Locust streets.

Alumni Association of Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, Tenth, above Cherry street.

Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, North Tenth, near Race street.

University of Pennsylvania, Thirty-Fourth and Spruce streets.

Philadelphia Medical Society, Thirteenth and Locust streets.

American Institute of Homœopathy, 913 North Tenth street.

Hahneman Medical College, 1105 Filbert street.

Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, southeast corner Arch and Tenth streets.

Philadelphia Dental College, 108 North Tenth street.

Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, North College avenue and Twenty-Second street.

We complete this chapter by giving the name and lo-

cation of the principal libraries in the city. They will be found as follows :

Philadelphia Library, corner of Fifth and Library streets.

Mercantile Library, Tenth, above Chestnut street.

Apprentices' Library, Fifth and Arch streets.

Friends' Library, 304 Arch street; also Race and Fifteenth streets.

Law Library, Sixth and Walnut streets.

Franklin Library, 1420 Frankford avenue.

Ridgeway Library, Broad and Christian streets.

Mechanics' Library, 1104 South Fifth street.

American Mechanics' Library, Fourth and George streets.

German Library, 24 South Seventh street.

Dial Library, 1600 South Fifth street.

Southwark Library, 765 South Second street.

Kensington Library, Girard avenue and Day street.

Moyamensing Library, Eleventh and Catherine streets.

James Page Library, 208 East Girard avenue.

Hermann Library, 347 North Third street.

Taber Mutual Library, 1721 Fitzwater street.

CHAPTER IX.

Churches and Religious Societies.

Upon Eighteenth street, above Race, fronting westward upon Logan Square, stands the stately and majestic *Cathedral of Sts. Peter and Paul*, one of the grandest and most imposing religious edifices upon the continent. The work upon this great structure, which is two hundred and sixteen feet in length, one hundred and thirty-six feet in width, and the height to the apex of the pediment one hundred and one feet, while the enormous dome, about seventy feet in diameter at the base, rises to the height of two hundred and ten feet, was projected by Bishop Kenrick in 1846, and was brought to completion and dedicated under the direction of the distinguished Bishop Wood, his successor, in 1864—the celebrated Le Brun being the architect of the main building, and Notman of the immense facade, which consists of a broad and highly embellished portico supported by four huge and colossal columns, about six feet in diameter and sixty feet in height, having finely decorated capitals. The external walls are of brown stone, and the cost of the entire structure was more than a million of dollars, a considerable portion of which was expended upon the magnificent fresco work and painting of the interior, which is wonderfully significant as well as beauti-

ful. The style of the whole edifice may be classed as Roman Corinthian, and the most striking peculiarity of the whole is that there are no side windows, the whole being lighted from above, and the light being so thrown through stained glass windows, wondrously augments the rare beauty of the solemn pictures, and adds vastly to the feelings of awe and reverential admiration which thrill the devotional beholder. As Girard College, only a few blocks to the northward, stands in perpetual commemoration of the munificent philanthropy of its founder, so is this great and gorgeous Cathedral, a monument of the religious zeal and unwavering devotion of the denomination by which it was erected.

Upon the corner of Arch and Broad streets is erected one of the most elegant, grand and beautiful of all the sacred edifices in the whole city, known as the *Arch Street Methodist Episcopal Church.* In style of architecture it is purely Gothic, and being constructed entirely of white marble, with a symmetrical and slender spire, which rises to the height of two hundred and thirty-three feet, all superbly finished and decorated, it commands the admiration of all who behold it, and is truly styled a marvel of beauty.

Among the remarkable church edifices of the city, none will be more likely to attract the attention of a stranger, than a singular structure, also upon the corner of Arch and Broad streets, and in the immediate neighborhood of the church above described, as well as the Masonic Temple. In peculiarity of style (we do not venture to place it in any order), the *New Lutheran Church*, or more properly *St. John's Lutheran*

Church, stands without a rival, and yet the only feature of the whole building which renders it so conspicuous, is the massive tower at the northeast corner, the design of which is most decidedly unique and surprising. It is twenty-six feet square, and from the base to the height of more than ninety feet, with the exception of doors and windows, is uniform in size and like a massive shaft, standing far above the main building bold and independent, yet at this elevation (only ninety-two feet by actual measurement) circular turrets which are fifty-two feet in height, including pinnacles, are projected upon each corner, and between these rises a slate roof, very steep and of the mansard style, to the height of about eighty feet, and the apex is surmounted with an ornamented iron railing. The windows upon both Broad and Arch street fronts are of stained glass and of magnificent height and proportions. The interior of the building far surpasses the exterior in the richness and splendor of its decorations.

The Centennial visitor will do well to visit these gorgeous places of worship erected by the wealthy, and representative of the opulence of a great and prosperous city; yet while so doing will doubtless, with one of America's noblest and best poets, remember and reflect, "the groves were God's first temples," and that the humble devotions of the pure in heart are as acceptable to the Most High, when offered in the grove or primitive log-cabin, as in the most wonderful and gorgeous temples ever reared by human hands.

To very many other striking and lovely church edifices we would gladly direct attention, and attempt a descrip-

tion in our feeble way, did space permit. But as to others we must content ourselves with the bare mention of name and location. Notice, kind reader, and if you remain here during a Sabbath, visit one of the following named places of worship, viz:

Church of the Messiah (Presbyterian), corner of Broad and Federal streets.

Beth Eden Church, Broad, north of Spruce street.

First Baptist Church, Broad and Arch streets.

Grace M. E. Church, northwest corner of Broad and Master streets.

Baptist Tabernacle, north side of Chestnut street, above Eighteenth.

Christ Church, Second street, (see "Objects of Historical Interest.")

St. Paul's Church, Third street, below Walnut.

St. Stephen's Church, Tenth street, between Market and Chestnut streets.

St. John's Church, east side of Thirteenth street, above (north) Chestnut.

First Presbyterian Church, south of and fronting on Washington square.

Messiah Universalist Church, Locust street, west of University Buildings.

First Unitarian Church, corner of Locust and Tenth streets.

St. Andrew's Church, Eighth street, above Spruce.

St. Joseph's (Catholic) Church, near Reading Railroad Depot.

Old St. Mary's Church, on Fourth street, below Willing's alley.

Old Pine Street, or Third Presbyterian Church, corner of Pine and Fourth streets.

Gloria Die, or Old Swede's Church, Sansom street, below Christian street, near old Navy Yard.

Second Presbyterian Church, southeast corner of Walnut and Twenty-First streets.

Holy Trinity Church, northwest corner of Nineteenth and Walnut streets.

St. Clement's Church, corner of Cherry and Twentieth streets.

Old Methodist Episcopal Church, east side Fourth street, below New street.

St. Augustine's Church, west side Fourth street.

Fifth Baptist Church, corner of Eighteenth and Spring Garden streets.

Berean Church, corner Chestnut and Fortieth streets.

First Baptist Church (W. Phila.), Chestnut and Thirty-Sixth street.

Catholic Church, Chestnut and Thirty-Eighth streets.

St. Peter's Church (Catholic), corner of Fifth street and Girard avenue.

St. Luke's Episcopal Church (Protestant), Thirteenth street, below Locust.

Swedenborgian Church, corner Brandywine and North Broad streets.

Hicksite Meeting House (Quaker), south side Race, above Fifteenth street.

Quaker Meeting House, Arch street, between Ninth and Tenth streets.

Methodist Episcopal Mariner's Chapel, Washington avenue and Water street.

In this connection we give the following List of Religious Publication Societies and Associations :

American Tract Society, 1408 Chestnut street.

Protestant Episcopal Book Society, 1234 Chestnut street.

Presbyterian Board of Publication, 1334 Chestnut street.

Hebrew Education Society, North Seventh street, near Callowhill.

American Baptist Publication Society, 530 Arch street.

Evangelical Lutheran Publication Society, 117 North Sixth street.

Pennsylvania Bible Society, 701 Walnut street.

Reformed Episcopal Publication Society, 1227 Sansom street.

Friend's Book Association, 109 North Tenth street.

Methodist Episcopal Publication Rooms, 1018 Arch street.

Friend's Bible Association of America, 116 North Fourth street.

American Sunday School Union, 1122 Chestnut street.

Episcopal Female Tract Depository, 1316 Chestnut street.

German Reformed Board of Home Missions, 2043 Wallace street.

Young Men's Christian Association, 1210 Chestnut street.

CHAPTER X.

Cemeteries, Monuments, Etc.

The immemorial custom, long prevalent in England, of consigning the sacred dust of the "dear departed" to a grave in an enclosure containing a church, thereby in some degree assimilating the services of the sanctuary, and solemn rites of the church, to the great change when the "mortal puts on immortality," and hence enshrouding Religion with a sombre mantle, instead of a cheerful and love-inspiring garb, seems to have been adopted in early years in Philadelphia, and we notice to the rear and sometimes upon the sides of some of the oldest churches in the city, ancient, weather-stained gravestones, a veritable "churchyard," such as is immortalized in Gray's Elegy. In an early day too, blocks and parts of blocks, now in the heart of the great city, around which the din, rattle and rumble of hundreds of vehicles is constantly heard, were consecrated to the interment of these who had done with "life's fitful fever;" and these surrounded by massive walls, (long since filled with graves), and nicely laid off with walks and ornamented with trees and shrubbery, strike the beholder though beautiful, as out of place, or rather, as at present misplaced.

To the honor of the city it must be said that all the cemeteries in the city, and we believe the number equals

that of the years allotted to man's earthly existence, are surrounded by walls or substantial fences, are generally laid out with graveled walks, between the long rows of marble slabs and memorial columns, frequently decorated with trees and shrubbery, and are without exception so far as we have noticed, kept in an excellent state of repair. To attempt to describe even a small portion of or to compare them with each other, would be no trifling task and one entirely beyond and aside from our present intention. We cannot however forbear to direct attention specially to two or three, as worthy of the inspection of all visitors to the city and tourists.

Toward the northwestern part of the city, separated only by the river road which leads from that part of Fairmount Park lying east of the Schuylkill to the portion along the banks of the Wissahickon, from the banks of the lovely Schuylkill and extending to the eastward to Ridge avenue, and containing more than a hundred acres, unrivaled in the whole world as to location, is *Laurel Hill Cemetery*, a truly modern improvement on the gloomy churchyards of "the olden time."

Though this beautiful Cemetery was not laid out until 1835, it is said that more than twenty thousand bodies are here interred, many having been removed from the original repositories in the heart of the city; for as in other cities, by the extension of streets and other improvements incidental and apparently necessary to the growth of a grand metropolis, some of the old graveyards and burial grounds have been cut through and broken up, and in some instances in laying the foundations for stores and other buildings, the skulls and bones of some who

walked these streets a century and more ago, have been ruthlessly interfered with; and if no descendants came forward to take charge of what remained, the bones of scores if not hundreds, were consigned to one common grave. But let us turn from the contemplation of scenes so unsightly and repulsive, and enter Laurel Hill Cemetery from the main entrance on Ridge avenue. Passing through the corridor of Doric columns, in the brown stone building or entrance lodge, we come in sight of many hundreds of polished granite and marble shafts, amidst the trees and shrubbery which decorate the undulating summit of the ridge, and the grounds sloping towards the river. Near the entrance we stop to notice Thom's famous group styled "Old Mortality," and next the obelisk upon the grave of the Mariner's friend, Godfrey, the inventor of the quadrant. Soon we come to a Gothic Chapel, and here pause to notice shafts and monuments of exceeding beauty, but we cannot take space to particularize.

The memorials of Gen Mercer, who fell at Princeton, of Gen Triggs in the Mexican War, of Commodore Hull, of John Fitch the real inventor of the steamboat; Thomas McKean, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, Charles Thompson, Secretary of the Continental Congress, and Dr. Elisha Kane, the Arctic Explorer, are especially noticeable, as are also the monuments to the memory of many others, whose names are conspicuous upon the pages of our Nation's history, as well as thousands who in the humbler walks of life, were surrounded by "troops of friends," and well performed their several

parts upon the stage of life, and yet, outside of their own State and city, are "unknown to fame."

The chapel-shaped Italian marble vault of the Godey family is singularly elegant and symmetrical; the memorial of the Sanders family most superb and imposing, and the marble that marks the last resting place of Isabel Coleman, is a very paragon of grace and loveliness, a noble specimen of art.

To the eastward on the opposite side of Ridge avenue is *Mount Vernon Cemetery*, and to northward of this on Nicetown Lane, *Mount Peace Cemetery*, which contain many noble shafts and beautiful monuments, as well as thousands of plain or but slightly ornamented marble slabs, marking the final resting place of those who have lived and loved, enjoyed and suffered, and departed to that "bourne whence no traveler returns."

Upon the left, after passing Blockley almshouse on the Darby road, we come to *Woodland Cemetery*, one of the most remarkable in the United States. It lies between Darby road and the Schuylkill, along which there is a walled front, and was formerly the Hamilton estate; and there still remains within the grounds the grand stone mansion erected by one of the family a few years subsequent to the revolutionary war. The cemetery contains about eighty acres and is mainly filled with huge and stately forest trees, among which the oaks, elms and poplars predominate, though there are many other varieties, indeed, nearly all which endure the severity and sudden changes of this latitude. Passing through this magnificent grove, the visitor comes in sight of some of the most superb and imposing monu-

ments and shafts ever, in modern times, erected. Those specially attracting attention are upon the graves of Commodore David Porter, Admiral Stuart, the "Old Ironsides" of the American navy, Courtland Sanders, Lieut. Greble and many others. The shaft with architectural decorations upon the grave of the celebrated Dr. David Jayne, whose medicines are known wherever the English language is spoken, and that of William H. Moore, with pinnacles and towers and embellished with almost a superfluity of ornamentation, will not fail to be noticed.

The mausoléum of the Drexel family, built of white marble, nearly in the style of some temple of ancient Greece, the frontal pediment being supported by Doric columns, is one of the most splendid and beautiful, as well as expensive monuments ever erected in this country. In this cemetery are also the graves of Maj. Gen. Birney, Rev. Stephen H. Tyng and many other distinguished men of the present century. These memorably lovely grounds were not devoted to the present use until about the year 1840, and now contain less than eight thousand graves. The especial charm which this "City of the Silent" possesses, is not so much in the monuments which have been reared by the wealthy at enormous expense, as in the silent grandeur of its forest groves, its natural adornments.

Monumental Cemetery, situated on the west side of Broad street, and extending from a short distance above Montgomery avenue to above Norris street, is chiefly noted for its central granite monument, erected jointly to the memory of Washington and Lafayette, names

dear to the heart of every American citizen. The dimensions of the several parts of this magnificent monument, are made to represent or correspond with the ages of the immortal heroes, the number of original States, and the number when the monument was erected, the number of signers of the Declaration of Independence, etc. There are many other minor monuments in this fine cemetery, but the grand one from which it takes its name, is apt to absorb all attention from them.

West Laurel Hill Cemetery, on Belmont avenue, beyond the city limits, and situated on a lofty eminence, seems, for several reasons, to be specially adapted to become one of the most beautiful and attractive places of the kind ever selected. The views of the Schuylkill, and surrounding country from it, are exceedingly picturesque and delightful. As only a few years have elapsed since it was laid out, it owes its loveliness much more to nature than the adornment of art.

The statue of Lincoln and the memorial to the memory of Graff, in Fairmount, are deserving of a minute description, but we must pass them by, to give the name and location of some of the many cemeteries in the city.

Cathedral Cemetery is situated on Lancaster avenue and Forty-Eighth street.

Glenwood Cemetery, Ridge avenue and Islington Lane. Office, 16 N. Seventh street.

Odd Fellows' Cemetery, Twenth-Fourth street and Islington Lane.

Knights of Pythias Cemetery, Fisher's Lane and Asylum Turnpike. Office, 2054 N. Sixth street.

Lafayette Cemetery, Ninth and Wharton streets.

Bethel Enesth Cemetery, Fisher's avenue and Market street, West Philadelphia.

City Burial Ground, Hart Lane and Lamb's Tavern road.

Friend's Cemetery, Fourth and Arch streets.

Mount Moriah Cemetery, Darby road. Office, 132 S. Sixth street.

United American Mechanics' Cemetery, Twenty-Fourth street and Islington Lane.

Christ Church Cemetery, Fifth and Arch streets.

Swedish Church Cemetery, 931 Otsego street.

Fernwood Cemetery, Church Lane and Baltimore Turnpike. Office, 146 S. Fourth street.

Cedar Hill Cemetery, 4610 Frankford avenue.

Hebrew Cemetery, Frankford.

Ronaldson's Cemetery, Ninth and Bainbridge streets.

Macphelah Cemetery, Washington avenue and Tenth street.

St. Peter's Cemetery, Third and Pine streets.

Lebanon Cemetery, Pass yunk avenue and Penrose Ferry road. Office, 716 Lombard street.

Union Cemetery, Washington avenue and Sixth street.

New Cathedral Cemetery, Second street road, near Nicetown.

Laurel Hill Cemetery office, 524 Walnut street.

Woodland Cemetery office, 709 Walnut street.

West Laurel Hill Cemetery office, 115 S. Fifth street.

Mt. Vernon Cemetery office, 137 S. Fifth street.

CHAPTER XI.

Places of Amusements.

Those who toil earnestly with hand or brain, find rest and recreation among the necessities of human nature; and as those whose lives are devoted to physical toil usually find solace in the pipe of tobacco, the fireside chat and strength-giving sleep; those whose mental powers are taxed to the utmost by the cares and vexations of business, are wont to seek recreation, a relief for the mind, by something which will entirely distract it from the affairs with which it is burdened. Hence for all, but more especially for the class secondly above named, we find in all large cities many places of recreation and amusement. Of those afforded by the City of Philadelphia, whether properly or not we are by no means certain, we place in the foremost rank the *Zoological Gardens*, which are held and controlled by the Zoological Society of Philadelphia. These extensive gardens, covering a tract of about thirty-five acres, are situated in that part of Fairmount Park, lying immediately west of the Schuylkill river, and south of Girard avenue. It was formerly known as the "Solitude," and here still remains an ancient house of somewhat English manorial style, surrounded by a grove of more than a century's growth, which was built by John Penn, the grandson of

the *founder* of the City; and owned by his descendants until acquired by the park commissioners, when it was determined to extend the park to the westward of the river. The Zoological Society having leased it, have, within a few years, made many valuable improvements, in adapting the extensive and lovely grounds to the keeping and exhibition of their numerous birds and animals.

They have a deer park, buffalo park, a beaver dam, a house furnishing winter quarters for animals brought from tropical climates, bear pits and a tasteful and elegant house for monkeys.

The collection is very numerous, consisting of elephants, lions, tigers, giraffes, buffaloes, kangaroos, hyenas, deer, wolves, beavers, prairie dogs, etc.

The aviary is also a very elegant structure and especially adapted to the wants of its feathered inmates, of which we shall not attempt to give even a partial list.

The Society have agents in almost every part of the globe securing and shipping to them rare and interesting specimens, and thus additions are constantly being made to their now extensive catalogue of beasts and birds, and they intend in the course of a few years to make their collection as complete as those of the famous Zoological Gardens of Paris and London.

Of the numerous theatres which nightly attract thousands to behold the displays of the "histrionic art," we can only give a very brief description of one of the oldest and most prominent. *Walnut Street Theatre*, upon the northwest corner of Walnut and Ninth streets, was built as early as 1809, but has since been thoroughly remodeled and refitted. It has a marble front upon Walnut

street ninety feet in width, two stories in height and embellished with a range of Doric columns, and a depth of nearly one hundred and fifty feet. The interior is arranged so that in parquette, dress circle, balcony and family circle there are about fifteen hundred elegant, upholstered and exceedingly comfortable seats. The entire finishing and furnishing is rich and tasteful, and beneath the intense light presents a most gorgeous appearance. The stage is a model and the scenery the finest that can be procured "without regard to expense." Here Kean, Kemble, Forrest and many other noted "stars" have made some of their grandest efforts, have thrilled their auditors with delight, and received the full meed of generous applause. Here too Ristori, Janauschauk and others gifted with the powers of song, have shone in the zenith of their fame, and here the "stars" of the present day will be found each season.

We append the name and location of the other principal theaters, opera houses, etc.

Chestnut Street Theatre, Chestnut street, above Twelfth street.

Arch Street Theatre, Mrs. John Drews, Arch, above Sixth street.

Col. Wood's Museum, Arch and Sixth streets.

Arch Street Opera House, Arch and Tenth streets.

Fox's Theatre, Chestnut street, above Tenth.

New Eleventh Street Opera House, Eleventh street, above Chestnut.

Academy of Music, Broad and Locust streets.

Concert Hall, Chestnut street, below Thirteenth.

Musical Fund Hall, Locust street, below Eighth.

Grand Central Variety, Walnut street, above Eighth.

Horticultural Hall, Broad street, adjoining Academy of Music.

Noonan's Varieties, Ninth and Chestnut streets.

Pt. Breeze Racing Park, Pt. Breeze near Penrose Ferry Bridge.

Union Racing Park, Lamb Tavern Road, west of Broad street.

Smith's Island, opposite Delaware Front.

CHAPTER XII.

Hotels.

To those residing at a distance, and who intend to visit the city, partake in the celebration of the One Hundreth Anniversary of our national existence, attend the great international exhibition, and examine the most wonderful displays in the departments of art, science, manufactured and agricultural products, which have ever been brought together for exhibition, at any time or place; the question, where shall we find a temporary abode, where lodge and where satisfy the demands of hunger and thirst, are of constantly recurring and vital interest; and unless in some way assured that entertainment can be procured at some price in the city, or at the Centennial grounds, many thousands will abandon the idea of becoming a "Centennial visitor," as altogether impossible or chimerical.

To all who contemplate attending the grand Centennial, we can say that the City of Philadelphia has within its limits a very large number of established hotels, some of which are of enormous dimensions, containing "all the modern conveniences," and furnished in the highest style of elegance and fashion; and others in a more plain, less ostentatious manner. Further, that in the vicinity of the Centennial grounds several large and very

commodious structures of like character have already been erected, and many more will in a few weeks be built, finished and furnished ready for the accommodation of hundreds of guests, with a degree of celerity known only to the American people, and wholly marvellous to those of the older nations of the world.

Besides the accommodations which the established and temporary hotels can furnish, a vast number of visitors will find hundreds, probably thousands, of good boarding houses, in which many of the comforts of home may be enjoyed, and temporary privations endured as a matter of necessity. Though we are aware that the means of speedy transit afforded by the railroads, will allow many to secure the necessary accommodations of which we are speaking in New York City, and other cities and towns less distant upon their lines, we are still, after diligent inquiry, unable to ascertain how all will be supplied, unless, by Government aid, resort is had to tents, and vast camps are established on all the open grounds contiguous to the city.

Of the established hotels in the city, the *Continental Hotel*, at the corner of Chestnut and Ninth streets, and extending from Chestnut to Sansom streets, six stories in height, and covering an area of nearly forty-two thousand square feet, is the largest, and for more than fifteen years has obtained a large attendance, and the highest commendation of the traveling public. Its grand elevator carries the guests from the lower to the highest story. Its rooms are large and richly upholstered. Its table is provided as well with the substantial articles of diet as with almost every delicacy of the

land. Its telegraph office and baggage rooms are especially convenient to business men. Its parlors are commodious and elegant. In brief, in every respect its appointments are most complete and perfect, and it richly deserves the name of an elegant first-class American Hotel.

The *Girard Hotel*, directly opposite, is also very large and commodious, is superbly furnished in every part, and as to its parlors, rooms, tables, etc., is an honorable rival of the Continental, and its enterprising and undaunted competitor for public favor. Its guests secure polite and unremitted attention, and to their favorable reports it owes its great and ever-increasing popularity.

The *Colonnade Hotel*, on the southwest corner of Chestnut and Fifteenth streets, is one of the most imposing and best constructed buildings in this part of the city, and in every way adapted to the purposes which the owner and proprietor had in view at the time of its erection. In every respect it will compare most favorably with the Continental and Girard, and can scarcely be surpassed in its comforts and conveniences by any hotel in this or the other great cities of this country.

The *Grand Union Hotel*, upon Eleventh, Cambria and Somerset streets (in the northern part of the city), opened on January 1, 1876, is one of the largest and best arranged hotels in the city, and will accommodate two thousand guests during the Centennial year. It is built of serpentine stone with mansard slate roof, is neatly and elegantly furnished, and provided with all the modern improvements; and though not in the heart or business part of the city, by means of the street cars is

almost as convenient for those doing business upon the main business streets; and is also by the same means in constant communication with the Centennial Grounds, whose visitors it is specially intended to accommodate. Of the less pretentious, but doubtless very nearly as comfortable hotels, we can only give the name and location.

Bingham Hotel, Eleventh and Market streets.
American Hotel, 517 Chestnut street.
Washington Hotel, 711 Chestnut street.
St. Stephen's Hotel, 1018 Chestnut street.
LaPierre Hotel, South Broad, below Chestnut street.
St. Elmo Hotel, 317 Arch street.
Eagle Hotel, 227 N. Third street.
Merchant's Hotel, 42 N. Fourth street.
Merchant's Hotel, 415 N. Third street.
Bald Eagle Hotel, 414 N. Third street.
Black Bear Hotel, 425 N. Third street.
Guy's Hotel, Seventh and Chestnut streets.
Pennsylvania Farmers' Hotel, 342 N. Third street.
Ridgeway Hotel, 1 Market street.
Commercial Hotel, 826 Market street.
Central Avenue Hotel, 831 Market street.
Alleghany Hotel, 812 Market street.
Bull's Head Hotel, 1025 Market street.
Great Western Hotel, 1311 Market street.
Johnson Hotel, 1115 Market street.
National Hotel, 1715 Market street.
New Market Hotel, 1619 Market street.
Wm. Penn Hotel, 431 Market street.
Allen House, 1220 Market street.

Bull's Head Hotel, 3734 Market street, W. Philadelphia.
Germania Hotel, 2330 Market street.
Arch Street Hotel, 1 Arch street.
European House, 313 Arch street.
Mansion House, 619 Arch street.
Central Hotel, 623 Arch street.
St. Cloud Hotel, 709 Arch street.
Barley Sheaf Hotel, 257 N. Second street.
Black Horse Hotel, 352 N. Second street.
White Horse Hotel, 316 N. Third street.
Sorrel Horse Hotel, 268 N. Fourth street.
Brennan Hotel, 728 Filbert street.
Smedley's Hotel, 1227 Filbert street.
St. James Hotel, 304 Race street.
White Bear Hotel, Fifth and Race streets.
Zeisse Hotel, 820 Walnut street.
Irving Hotel, 917 Walnut street.
Brevort Hotel, Ninth and Walnut streets.
Petry's Hotel, Broad and Walnut streets.
Clarendon Hotel, 115 S. Eighth street.
Brady Hotel, 242 N. Eighth street.
Penn Manor, Eighth and Spring Garden streets.
Golden Fleece Hotel, 310 Cherry street.
Manufacturer's Hotel, 312 Cherry street.
Markoe Hotel, 919 Chestnut street.
Tiger Hotel, 327 Vine street.
Columbia Hotel, 111 N. Broad street.
Columbia Hotel, 216 N. Second street.
Red Lion Hotel, 472 N. Second street.
Top Gallant Hotel, Broad street and Ridge avenue.

Clinton Hotel, 1608 Ridge avenue.
Montgomery Hotel, 413 N. Sixth street.
Lincoln Hotel, Fourth and Wood streets.
St. Charles Hotel, 54 N. Third street.
Mercantile Hotel, 23 S. Tenth street.
Globe Hotel, Belmont, below Elm avenue.

CHAPTER XIII.

Banks, Deposit Companies, Etc.

Of the many substantial and expensive buildings which grace the streets of Philadelphia, none are more likely to rivet the attention of all, than those which have been constructed for banking and similar purposes. A leading characteristic of all, is the massive solidity of their facades, nearly all being built of brown stone, granite or marble, and though generally plain, with heavy ornamented cornices, upon some are displayed fine specimens of ancient and modern architecture. The group on the north side of Chestnut street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, is among the most magnificent, and will be noted by all passing observers, even upon a street where most of the buildings are five stories in height, and marble and brown stone fronts very numerous ; because it is unusual to find together five such valuable, symmetrical and highly finished structures, each costing at least two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The marble front, next to Fourth street, is owned and occupied by the *Philadelphia Trust and Safe Deposit Company ;* the next, also of marble, is the *Philadelphia National Bank ;* next, of beautiful white marble, is the *Farmers and Mechanics' Bank.* Fourth in the row is the banking house of the *Pennsylvania*

Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, built of dark colored granite, very massive and compact in appearance ; and the last is the *People's Bank*, also of granite of a lighter shade, but of equal solidity and strength. We will attempt no further description of this admirable row of costly buildings, of which the pure whiteness of the central is perhaps the most striking feature.

On the south of Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth streets, stands a peculiar and profusely ornamented structure, in which the business of the *Guarantee and Safe Deposit Company* is transacted. The style of architecture is the modern Italian, and the front is of three parts or sections ; the central containing the entrance, and upon each side are enormous pavilions, which rise to the height of the apex of the centre, and are completed by mansard towers, with ornamental iron railings. The various colored brick of the walls, the curved stone used in the projections and around the windows, and the excess of ornamentation all combine to give the edifice a most remarkable appearance.

The magnificent granite structure on the northwest corner of Chestnut and Tenth streets, built by the *Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York*, is one of the most beautiful and exquisitely finished buildings in the whole City, but we have not space for description.

As a directory to the banks, etc., we give the name and location of the following :

Bank Clearing House, 429 Chestnut street.

Bank of North America, 307 Chestnut street.

Commercial National Bank, 314 Chestnut street.

Commonwealth National Bank, Fourth and Chestnut streets.

Corn Exchange National Bank, northeast corner Second and Chestnut streets.

Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, 427 Chestnut street.

First National Bank, 313 Chestnut street.

Keystone (State) Bank, 1326 Chestnut street.

National Bank of Commerce, 209 Chestnut street.

National Bank of the Republic, 318 Chestnut street.

People's (State) Bank, Chestnut street, below Fifth.

Philadelphia National Bank, 423 Chestnut street.

Union Banking Company, 310 Chestnut street.

United States Banking Company, 824 Chestnut street.

Western National Bank, 408 Chestnut street.

Girard National Bank, Third street, below Chestnut.

Consolidation National Bank, 331 N. Third street.

Manufacturers' National Bank, 27 N. Third street.

Mechanics' National Bank, 22 S. Third street.

Tradesman's National Bank, 113 S. Third street.

Union National Bank, Third and Arch streets.

Bank of America, 306 Walnut street.

Citizens' Bank, Second and Race streets.

City National Bank, 32 N. Sixth street.

National Bank of Northern States, 300 N. Third street.

Penn National Bank, Sixth and Vine streets.

Eighth National Bank, Second street and Girard avenue.

National Security Bank, Seventh street and Girard avenue.

Kensington National Bank, 969 Beach street.

Manayunk (State) Bank, 4371 Main street.

Merchants' Exchange Bank, adjoining Merchants' Exchange, Third, Walnut and Dock streets.

National Bank of Germantown, 4800 Germantown avenue.

Second National Bank, 4434 Frankford avenue.

Seventh National Bank, northwest corner of Fourth and Market streets.

State Bank, 216 Market street.

West Philadelphia National Bank, 3938 Market street.

Sixth National Bank, Second and Pine streets.

Southwark National Bank, 610 South Second streets.

Spring Garden Bank, Ridge avenue and Spring Garden streets.

Third National Bank, southwest corner of Market and Penn Square.

Twenty-Second Ward National Bank, 4850 Germantown avenue.

DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

Beneficial Saving Fund, southwest corner Twelfth and Chestnut streets.

Guarantee Safe Deposit Company, 318 Chestnut street.

Fidelity Safe Deposit Company, 329 Chestnut street.

Philadelphia Safe Deposit Company, 415 Chestnut street.

Philadelphia Saving Fund, 700 Walnut street.

Western Saving Fund, Tenth and Walnut streets.

Northern Saving Fund, Sixth and Spring Garden streets.

Germantown Savings Bank, 4908 Germantown avenue.

We add a list, with place of business, of the following

COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Commercial Exchange, 137 South Second street.

Maritime Exchange, 133 South Seventh street.

Board of Brokers, 21 Merchants' Exchange, Third and Walnut streets.

Drug Exchange, 17 South Third street.

Merchants' Association, 131 South Fourth street.

Board of Trade, Tenth, above Chestnut street.

Produce Association, S. Delaware avenue, near Dock street.

CHAPTER XIV.

Great Business Houses, Etc.

To attempt to give even the name and location of prominent business houses in the city of Philadelphia, would require more space than we have at our disposal, and be a matter of but trivial interest to the mass of our readers. Yet there are some which have a national reputation, and which many Centennial visitors will be sure to see before their visit to the great International Exhibition is completed.

In almost every city, town and village of the whole country, the celebrated medicines prepared by Dr. David Jaynes, are offered for sale—and few, if any, have for many years obtained so great a popularity. The picture upon the bottles is familiar to every man, woman and child in most of the States, and yet few form scarcely any idea of the stupendous structure represented, the magnificent granite buildings on Chestnut street, between Second and Third streets, the central of which is eight stories in height, and the front is one of the most artistic and beautiful in the whole city. These massive and substantial buildings, in which are manufactured and sold the most widely known and popular *patent medicines* ever prepared in this or any other country, and from which the proprietor acquired an enormous for-

tune, were erected about twenty-five years ago, at an expense of $350,000, and they are deserving more than a passing glance from all who spend a few days or weeks in the city.

Another building, also having its origin in the peculiar disposition of the American people, to attempt to repair, by the aid of medicines, the ill-effects of overwork and the neglect of the inexorable laws of hygiene, is situated upon the corner of Arch and Sixth streets, having a front of forty-four feet on Arch, and about eighty on Sixth street, and is the laboratory, wholesale and retail house of Dr. J. H. Schenck & Sons, whose pulmonic syrup, sea-weed tonic and mandrake pills, are advertised and sold in every part of the country. The building is mainly constructed of iron, is five stories in height, with mansard roof, from which rise mansard towers with iron decorations. The fronts are painted white, and the architectural beauties of the whole, and especially of the Arch street front, will command the attention of all who traverse this fine street. While Chestnut street is perhaps the most attractive street in the whole city, as well on account of its superb banking houses as its palatial stores, there are on Market street, which has many solid brick blocks five stories in height, some having fine marble and others brown stone, gray stone, and mastic fronts—and in many of which is carried on an immense wholesale or retail trade in foreign and domestic goods—there are two which will receive more than a passing notice. The first of these is *Tower Hall*, between Fifth and Sixth streets, which looms up above the remainder of the block in which it is situated,

and by its peculiar architecture as well as the towers which surmount and gracefully adorn it, is sure of attracting attention. In this immense establishment, nearly sixty feet in width and extending back to Minor street, a small army of cutters and tailors are at work, and with the aid of those who here receive their work and complete it at home, or in shops, they annually manufacture more than two hundred thousand garments, all of which are sold in the wholesale or retail departments.

Upon the corner of Market and Sixth streets, stands *Oak Hall*, said to be the largest clothing house in America. It is five stories in height, has a front of sixty-seven feet on Market street, which is quite ornamental, and a plainer front of one hundred and eighty feet on Sixth street, and the business here annually transacted must amount to several millions. There is probably no house in America, except possibly that of the merchant prince Stewart of New York, where such a system of exactness in everything characterizes the management of the business, and to this, as well as keeping an immense assortment, and advertising most extensively, the great success of the proprietors may be attributed.

On the north side of Market, between Seventh and Eighth streets, is a splendid group of business houses, with a variety of stone and iron fronts—the most striking of which is the massive granite front of the celebrated *Publication and Book House of J. B. Lippincott & Co.*, one of the largest and most complete establishments in this country, and in this city only equaled by that of Claxton, Remsen & Haffinger, also on Market street, between Sixth and Seventh.

Among the great manufacturing establishments in and about the city, perhaps none are more worthy of note than the

Baldwin's Locomotive Works, on Broad and Callowhill streets.

The North American Smelting Company's Works, Nos. 1510 and 1512 Spring Garden street.

William Sellers & Co.'s Machine Tool Works, 1600 Hamilton street.

Bement & Sons' Industrial Works, Twenty-First and Callowhill streets.

Harrison Boiler Works, on Gray's Ferry Road, below the U. S. Arsenal.

Schumacker Piano Factory, Eleventh and Catharine streets.

Carleton Mills, covering the entire square between Hamilton and Linn, Twenty-Third and Twenty-Fourth streets.

Franklin Sugar Refinery, on Delaware avenue and Almond street, above the old Navy Yard.

Among the great business houses of the City, those from which the great daily newspapers are issued deserve more than passing a notice. Pre-eminent among them is the "Public Ledger" building, on the southwest corner of Chestnut and Sixth streets. It has a beautiful brown stone front, of about ninety feet on Chestnut street, and extends back on Sixth street about one hundred and eighty feet. It is five stories in height, with mansard roof, and was built for, and is completely adpated to the business therein carried on most successfully. It is one of the largest, and in every respect most complete news-

paper establishments in this country, if not in the world. On the southwest corner of Chestnut and Seventh streets, is the "Press" building, a massive brick structure, having a front on Chestnut of about fifty feet and upon Seventh of about one hundred and eighty feet, but only a part of its numerous rooms are occupied by the editorial corps of the "Press," the compositors and other employees of the establishment.

We conclude this chapter by giving the name and location of other leading newspapers and periodicals, published in this city.

DAILIES.

North American and United States Gazette, 132 S. Third street.

The Philadelphia Inquirer, 304 Chestnut street.

The Times, 713 Chestnut street.

The City Item, 28 S. Seventh street.

The Evening Herald, 27 S. Seventh street.

The Daily Chronicle, 23 S. Seventh street.

The Daily Age, 14 S. Seventh street.

The Evening Star, 30 S. Seventh street.

The Evening Telegraph, 108 S. Third street.

The Evening Bulletin, 607 Chestnut street.

The Philadelphia Democrat (German), 614 Chestnut street.

Philadelphia Freie Presse, 418 N. Fourth street.

Letter Sheet and Price Current, 241 Dock street.

Philadelphia Abend Post (German), 614 Chestnut street.

The Public Record, Chestnut and S. Third streets.

The "Press" and some of the others above named issue a weekly edition, and there are many others published only weekly, viz.

The Saturday Evening Post, 319 Walnut street.

The United States Railroad and Mining Journal, 423 Walnut street.

The Christian Recorder, 631 Pine street.

The Legal Intelligencer, 132 S. Sixth street.

The Friends' Intelligencer, 132 S. Sixth street.

The Lutheran and Missionary, 117 N. Sixth street.

The Commercial List and Price Current, 241 Dock street.

The Keystone (Masonic Publishing Company), 237 Dock street.

The Episcopalian, 1225 Sansom street.

The Friend, 116 N. Fourth street.

Republikanische Flagge, 418 N. Fourth street.

The Friends' Review, 109 N. Tenth street.

The Germantown Telegraph, 4611 Germantown avenue.

The Lutheran Observer, 42 N. Ninth street.

The Medical and Surgical Reporter, 115 S. Seventh street.

The United Presbyterian and Christian Instructor, 15 N. Seventh street.

The Methodist Home Journal, 14 N. Seventh street.

The National Baptist, 530 Arch street.

The Reformed Church Messenger, 907 Arch street.

The Philadelphia Western and Southern Trade Journal, 127 S. Third street.

The Sunday Dispatch, 152 S. Third street.

The Sunday Mercury, 152 S. Third street.

United States Journal, 123 S. Fourth street.

Harness and Carriage Journal, 149 S. Fourth street.

Saturday Night, S. Eighth and Locust streets.

The Sunday Republic, 328 Chestnut street.

Der Neue Welt (German), 614 Chestnut street.

Philadelphia Sontags-Blatt and Familien Journal (German), 614 Chesnut street.

The Sunday School Times, 610 Chestnut street.

The Sunday Transcript, 701 Chestnut street.

The Sunday Morning Times, 819 Chestnut street.

The Presbyterian, 1214 Chestnut street.

The Young Folks News, 1214 Chestnut street.

The following monthlies are published in the city, viz:

Arthur's Home Magazine, 809 Chestnut street.

Godey's Lady's Book, 537 Chestnut street.

Peterson's Lady's National Magazine, 306 Chestnut street.

Children's Hour, 809 Chestnut street.

Grace and Truth, 1224 Chestnut street.

The Child's World, 1122 Chestnut street.

Our Monthly, 1214 Chestnut street.

The Sunday School World, 1122 Chestnut street.

Lippincott's Magazine, 715 Market street.

The Contemporary Review, 715 Market street.

Good Words for the Young, 715 Market street.

Polytechnic Bulletin, Seventeenth and Market streets.

St. Paul's Magazine, 715 Market street.

The Sunday Magazine, 715 Market street.

American Law Register, 430 Walnut street.

The Lady's Friend, 319 Walnut street.

The Penn Monthly, 506 Walnut street.

The Philadelphia Intelligencer, 323 Walnut street.
The Young Reaper, 530 Arch street.
The Baptist Teacher, 530 Arch street.
The Child's Treasury, 907 Arch street.
The Guardian, 907 Arch street.
Der Lamerhirte, 907 Arch street.
American Exchange and Review, South Fourth and Walnut streets.
Journal of Applied Chemistry, 149 South Fourth st.
Lutheran Sunday School Herald, 42 North Fourth st.
The Busy Bee, 117 North Sixth street.
Gardner's Monthly, 23 North Sixth street.
Child's Recorder, 631 Pine street.
The Eclectic Medical Journal, 514 Pine street.
The Guardian Angel, 125 North Seventh street.
The American Journal of Homœopathic Materia Medica, 1105 Filbert street.

QUARTERLIES.

The Baptist Quarterly, 530 Arch street.
The Dental Times, North Tenth and Arch streets.

CHAPTER XV.

Homes.

As we have before remarked, the great and striking characteristic of Philadelphia, is that it is pre-eminently a city of homes. There is probably no city in this country which has so many solidly built blocks, in which all the buildings are of uniform size and height, usually three stories above the basement, all having white shutters and marble or grey stone steps, and all occupied as dwellings.

Several residence blocks we have noticed in our rambles through the city, which are worthy of a particular description, as well on account of their architectural beauty, and the taste manifested in their decoration, as in the showy and expensive material used in their construction. Without reference to our notes, we now call to mind the block of massive brown stone fronts on the north of Rittenhouse Square, those at the corners having a projecting circular form rising to a tower at the summit, and the grand solidity and strength of the entire block, as well as its unostentatious ornature—no trace of gaudiness in any part being observable, renders the general appearance decidedly imposing, and conveys the impression that here are the proofs of success in business. Here those grown opulent in trade, or

some of the professional walks of life, have made themselves tasteful and lovely homes.

The entire block on the east side of Eighteenth street, between Race and Cherry streets, cannot fail to attract the attention and command the admiration of all beholders. It is three stories in height, with mansard roof, the front being built of the peculiar greenish gray stone, called "Serpentine" stone, with irregular shaped blocks laid in cement, and the finishing about the doors and windows being of another kind of stone, is highly ornamental. The entire uniformity in fronts, windows, steps, shutters, etc., is so relieved by the peculiar and striking ornamentation of the whole, that it must certainly be styled one of the most beautiful residence blocks in the city.

Those who wish to see what those in possession of vast wealth, either from a love of the beautiful or of display, can do in constructing a residence; what vast sums the opulent sometimes lavish upon the noble edifice they call a *home*, are directed to observe the palatial marble residence of George W. Childs, the proprietor of the *Ledger*, No. 2128 Walnut street; of the late Dr. David Jayne, the "patent medicine" millionaire, at the southeast corner of Chestnut and Nineteenth streets; of John Rice, who built the Continental Hotel, on the corner of Walnut and Twenty-First street, and many others. Or, if the taste of our reader is more gratified by the plainer, but scarcely less beautiful brown stone, let them notice the residence of the late Edwin Forrest, the great American tragedian, on North Broad and Master streets; of Joseph Singerly and Michel Bouvier, on the west side of

N. Broad street, above Girard avenue; and on the opposite side of the street, of Henry Disston and others; or those upon Market street, between Fifteenth and Twenty-Second streets. Or, if the beautiful modern style mansard roof residence is the reader's especial fancy, let him cross the Schuylkill, and on many of the lovely streets and avenues of West Philadelphia, he will find scores of the most attractive and highly embellished residences of the whole city. An especial charm in this locality, is the broad and neatly kept front yards, many of which are laid off with curving walks, conforming to the æsthetic "lines of beauty," between which are closely shaven lawns, set with ornamental trees and shrubbery, and here and there divers shaped and exceedingly lovely plats, devoted to the culture of the rarest and most beautiful flowers.

But as the most attracting pen-pictures, of fascinating scenes and incidents of life, portrayed, delineated and described by the most gifted author, are far less delightful and captivating, if some keen-eyed critic, or even enthusiastic admirer comments upon, or details in feeble way the contents of the book before we read the author's thrilling words for ourselves, so, we apprehend that the pleasure of seeing many of the most charming and magnificent public buildings and private residences of a city will be sadly infringed, if not destroyed, should we attempt, in our humble way, a more complete description. There is to all a peculiar gratification in discovering, unaided, the beauties of any statue, picture, building or landscape, and in leaving the agreeable topic of "Homes," in this city, we must urge upon all visitors to

the great Centennial Exhibition, the necessity (if they would secure all the advantages of their visit) of devoting a few days at least to traversing, in such way as they find most agreeable or convenient, the many fine streets upon which the din and turmoil of business is comparatively unheard, where many thousands have made, or secured for a reasonable rental, most comfortable and delightful homes. All that we attempt in this brief sketch, is simply to direct attention to objects of interest, the sight of which may gratify not only our senses, but arouse and enkindle some of the best and noblest emotions of the human soul, not to describe so as to enfeeble the zest, or diminish the delight of any visitor or tourist. To the stranger we wish to give some idea of what is to be seen, give location with reasonable certainty, and then leave all to see, appreciate and admire, criticize or condemn, according to the dictates of their own tastes, feelings and judgment.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

Map of Philadelphia.

The most complete description which it is possible to give of a city, its divisions and surroundings, would, to many readers, give a very imperfect idea of its topography, unless aided by some diagram or map. To fix locations with certainty, we must see their relative positions, and then, even if we are confused as to directions by the points of compass, but little difficulty will be met with in finding one place by its course or bearing from another. Hence we have considered a Map of Philadelphia indispensable to the Centennial visitor, for several reasons, viz: *First*, that its location upon the Delaware, and extent beyond the Schuylkill river, may be clearly comprehended; *secondly*, that the location and direction of the streets and avenues may be readily learned; *thirdly*, that the location of the railroad depots, of Fairmount Park, including the International Exhibition or Centennial Grounds and of the public squares, may be seen at a glance; *fourthly*, that the routes of the several lines of street railways may be noted, and, *finally* that the directions which we shall give in this part of our work may be intelligently understood. We have therefore attached a map, giving

the names of all the principal streets and avenues, depots, public squares, etc., and will here remark that distances may be very readily calculated from this map, if it is remembered, that *twelve squares are a legal mile* throughout the city.

It is almost invariably the case, that when a traveler enters a great city, he will first learn the location and direction of a main or noted street, as of Broadway in New York, Washington street in Boston, Lake street in Chicago, etc., *as a land mark;* and that he will fix the location of all points or places, by reference to the one selected, in distance as well as direction. In Philadelphia, Market street, running through the very heart of the city from east to west, always recognizable on account of its unusual width, and also that the numbers increase either to the north or south of it, is an unfailing guide to those who are not familiar with the city, and who are liable to lose their points of compass, or become confused when in a strange place. And here another word to Centennial visitors. If at a depot, or in any part of the city, you are in doubt as to where you are, what street you are on, or what is the most direct route to any place you desire to go, do not inquire of those you may chance to meet, or go into a store or shop to ask directions, but walk up to the first policeman you see, dressed in blue and wearing a cap and badge, and he will give you the required information, and generally in a pleasant and respectful manner. Upon the statement of a city officer you can rely in such matters, while that given by others may be of no benefit or occasion you needless expense.

CHAPTER II.

The Street Cars.

We have on pages 14 and 15, PART FIRST, Chapter II, so definitely given the location of the several railroad depots of the "Centennial City," and they are so plainly indicated upon the map, that no reader can fail to understand where they are, or fail to find either one he may choose, and so we come to direct attention to the street cars, by far the most common and convenient, as well as cheapest mode of conveyance ever established in any city. While some totally disregarding the matter of expense, may choose to hire a hack, barouche, or carriage, and travel when and whither they please in the city—the multitude will avail themselves of the speedy and inexpensive means of transit, afforded by the numerous lines of street cars, which traverse many of the principal streets. The only particular occasion of perplexity to the stranger, is to know which line to take, to reach the point he has in view, with the least possible delay, and we see no method of making this perfectly plain, except to give the names of all the lines, the location of the depots and the route of each; and we shall give the time of starting on the first and last trips made daily, by the cars running to and from the Centennial grounds. If the reader will trace these routes on the map, as he reads, he will speedily un-

derstand the whole system, and in a very short time, go almost anywhere in the city, without the annoyance of having to make inquiries.

The *Union Line*, really consists of six lines, viz.:

1. The *Fairmount Park and Navy Yard Line.* Depot, Twenty-Third and Brown streets. Route—From Brown street entrance to Fairmount Park, on Brown street to Twenty-Third, down Twenty-Third to Wallace, on Wallace to Franklin, on Franklin to Seventh, on Seventh to Federal, on Federal to Front, on Front to Wharton street; return up Wharton to Ninth, on Ninth to Spring Garden, on Spring Garden to Twenty-Third, on Twenty-Third to Brown, and on Brown street to starting point.

2. *Richmond Line.*—Depot, Thompson and Norris streets. Route—From depot down Thompson street to Marlborough, on Marlborough to Belgrade, on Belgrade to Frankford road, on Frankford road to Master street, up Master to Franklin, down Franklin to Race, on Race to Seventh, down Seventh to Passyunk road, on Passyunk road to Ellsworth, on Ellsworth to Broad, on Broad to the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. depot; return up Broad to Christian, on Christian to Ninth, up Ninth to Spring Garden, on Spring Garden to Seventh, on Seventh to Oxford, on Oxford to Fourth, on Fourth to Norris, on Norris to Memphis, on Memphis to York, on York to Thompson, down Thompson street to depot.

3. *Columbia Avenue Line.*—Depot, Twenty-Fifth street and Columbia avenue. Route—From depot down Columbia avenue to Franklin street, on Franklin to Race, on Race to Seventh, on Seventh to Market, on Market to

Front street; return up Market street to Ninth, on Ninth to Spring Garden, on Spring Garden to Seventh, on Seventh to Master, on Master to Twenty-Third, on Twenty-Third to the depot.

4. *Spring Garden and Poplar Street Line.*—Depot, Twenty-Third and Brown streets. Route—From depot to Twenty-Third street, on Twenty-Third to Wallace, on Wallace to Twenty-Second, on Twenty-Second to Spring Garden, on Spring Garden to Seventh street; return up Seventh to Poplar, on Poplar to Twenty-Ninth, on Twenty-Ninth to the Brown street entrance to Fairmount Park or depot.

5. *Cedar Street Line* (One horse).—Depot, York and Cedar streets. Route—Up Cedar street to Somerset, on Somerset to Richmond street; return over same route.

6. *McKean Street Line* (One horse).—Depot, Seventh and McKean streets. Route—From junction Seventh and Christian streets, on Seventh to McKean, on McKean to Ninth, on Ninth to Ellsworth, on Ellsworth to Twenty-Third, on Twenty-Third to Christian, on Christian to junction or starting place. Upon the *Union Line* and its branches, exchange or pass tickets are given over several other lines, good for the day only, but upon which streets we have not space to enumerate. Cards in each car furnish the requisite information, and in fact much that our space will not allow.

Market Street Line—Main Line.—Depot, Forty-First and Haverford streets. Route—From depot on Forty-First street to Market, down Market to Front street; return up Market to Thirty-Second, out Lancas-

ter avenue to Belmont avenue, on Belmont avenue to Centennial Grounds; return on Belmont avenue to Lancaster avenue, on Lancaster avenue to Market street, down Market, etc. The first car leaves depot at 4.10 A. M., the last at 11.05 P. M., and the last car arrives at depot at 1.45 A. M. The first car now arrives at the entrance to Centennial Grounds at 5.20 A. M., and the last car leaves the entrance at 10.30 P. M., but during the International Exhibition the time table may be changed, and probably on this and a few other lines, the cars will run all night.

Haddington Line.—Same depot. Route—Out Haverford street to Sixty-Seventh, in Haddington; return over same route to depot.

Twelfth and Sixteenth Streets.—Depot, Twelfth street and Montgomery avenue. Route—Down Twelfth street to Wharton, on Wharton to Seventeenth, on Seventeenth to Carpenter, on Carpenter to Sixteenth, up Sixteenth to Montgomery avenue, down Montgomery avenue to depot.

Chestnut and Walnut Streets—Main Line.—Depot, Chestnut and Forty-Second streets. Route—Chestnut street to Front, on Front to Walnut; return up Walnut to Twenty-Second, on Twenty-Second to Chestnut, on Chestnut to depot.

Fairmount Park Line.—Depot, on Belmont, near Elm avenue. Route—Down Belmont avenue to Lancaster avenue, down Lancaster avenue to Thirty-Second street, on Thirty-Second to Chestnut, on Chestnut to Front, on Front to Walnut; return up Walnut to Twenty-Second, on Twenty-Second to Chestnut, on Chestnut to

Thirty-Second, on Thirty-Second to Lancaster avenue, on Lancaster to Belmont, Belmont avenue to depot near the main entrance to Centennial Grounds. The first car on this line now leaves the depot at 5.10 A. M., the last at 11.45 P. M., and the last returns to depot at 12.30 A. M., but during the Exhibition, the cars on this line will probably run incessantly, day and night, with the possible exception of Sunday.

Darby Line.—Depot, Forty-Ninth street and Woodland avenue. Route—From *Darby* (in Delaware county), on Darby road and Woodland avenue to Chestnut street, on Chestnut to Front, on Front to Walnut; return up Walnut to Twenty-Second, on Twenty-Second to Chestnut, on Chestnut to Woodland avenue, and on Woodland avenue and Darby road to Darby.

Mount Moriah Line.—Depot, same as Darby Line. Route—From Mt. Moriah Cemetery to Darby road, on Darby road and Woodland avenue to Chestnut street, etc., the route the same as Darby Line, except from Darby road out to Mt. Moriah Cemetery and return.

Tenth and Eleventh Streets. Main Line Depot, Fourth street and Montgomery avenue. Route—Down Fourth street to Reed, on Reed to Eleventh, on Eleventh to Diamond, down Diamond to Tenth, on Tenth to depot.

Mifflin Street Line (Branch—one horse).—Route —From Tenth and Reed street, down Tenth and Mifflin, and return over the same route.

Lehigh Avenue and Powell Street Line.—Depot, Kensington avenue and Cumberland street. Route—Up Kensington avenue to Lehigh avenue, on Lehigh avenue to Sixth street, down Sixth to Powell, on Powell to

Fifth, up Fifth to Lehigh avenue, on Lehigh avenue to Kensington avenue, on Kensington avenue to Litterly street, on Litterly street to depot.

Frankford Street Line.—Depot, Frankford and Arrott streets, Frankford. Route—Down Frankford street to Kensington avenue, down Kensington avenue to main depot at Cumberland street; return to Frankford street over the same route.

Fourth and Eighth Streets, Germantown Line.—Depots, Eighth and Dauphin streets, and Germantown avenue and Church street, Germantown. Route—Leave city depot, up Eighth street to Germantown avenue, out Germantown avenue to Germantown depot; return over same route.

Dickinson Street Line.—Depot, Eighth and Dauphin streets. Route—Down Dauphin street to Germantown avenue, on Germantown avenue to Fourth street, on Fourth to Dickinson, on Dickinson to Eighth; return up Eighth street to Columbia avenue, on Columbia avenue to Seventh street, on Seventh to Susquehanna avenue, on Susquehanna avenue to Eighth street, on Eighth to depot.

Walnut Street Line.—Depot, same as Dickinson Street Line. Route—From depot down Germantown avenue to Fourth street, on Fourth to Walnut; return up Walnut to Eighth, up Eighth to Columbia avenue, on Columbia avenue to Seventh street, on Seventh to Susquehanna avenue, on Susquehanna avenue to Eighth street, on Eighth to depot.

Girard Avenue Line.—Depot, Girard avenue and Taney street. Route—From depot on Girard avenue to

Palmer street, on Palmer to Beach, on Beach to Shackamoxon (Kensington); return on Shackamoxon to Girard avenue, passing the depot to Thirty-First street; return from Thirty-First street to depot on Girard avenue.

Green and Coates Streets, Dickinson Street Line.—Depot, Twenty-Fourth street and Fairmount avenue. From depot near Fairmount avenue entrance to Fairmount Park, along Fairmount avenue to Fourth, on Fourth to Dickinson, on Dickinson to Eighth; return up Eighth to Fairmount avenue, out Fairmount avenue to depot. N. B. This line runs to Fairmount Park, but not to the Centennial Grounds.

Walnut Street Line.—Depot, same as above.—Route—Along Fairmount avenue to Twenty-Second street, on Twenty-Second to Green, on Green to Fourth, on Fourth to Walnut, on Walnut to Eighth; return up Eighth to Fairmount avenue, on Fairmount avenue to depot.

Delaware River Line (One horse).—From Green and Beach streets, up Beach street to Fairmount avenue, on Fairmount avenue to Eighth street; return on Fairmount avenue to Fourth street, on Fourth to Green, on Green to Beach street.

Hestonville, Mantua and Fairmount R'y Co. Race and Vine Street Line.—Depot, Forty-First street and Lancaster avenue. Route—From depot on Lancaster avenue to Haverford street, on Haverford to Thirtieth, on Thirtieth to Bridge, across the Schuylkill river to Callowhill street, on Callowhill to Hamilton, on Hamilton to Twenty-Second, on Twenty-Second to Race, on Race to Second, on Second to Walnut, up Walnut to

Dock street; return on Dock to Third, on Third to Vine, on Vine to Twenty-Third, on Twenty-Third to Callowhill, on Callowhill to Schuylkill bridge, across same to Thirtieth street, on Thirtieth to Haverford, on Haverford to Thirty-Third, on Thirty-Third to Bridge street, on Bridge to Lancaster avenue, out Lancaster avenue to depot. During the International Exhibition, we are informed this route will be lengthened and the cars will run out Lancaster avenue to Belmont avenue, on Belmont avenue to Elm avenue, at the entrance of the Centennial Grounds. The first car now leaves the depot at 5:15 A. M., the last at 11:15 P. M., and the last returns to depot at 12:15 A. M.

Arch Street Line.—Depot, Twenty-Sixth and Callowhill streets. Route—From depot out Hamilton street to Twenty-Second, on Twenty-Second to Callowhill, on Callowhill to Thirtieth, on Thirtieth to Arch, on Arch to Second street, return up Arch to Twenty-First, on Twenty-First to Callowhill, and on Callowhill to depot.

Hestonville Line (One horse).—Depot, Forty-First street and Lancaster avenue, from depot out Lancaster avenue to Fifty-Second street, Hestonville; return over the same route to depot.

Lombard and South Streets.—Depot, Twenty-Fifth and South streets. Route—From depot down Lombard street to Front, along Front to Dock, down Dock to Delaware avenue; return up Dock to Front street, on Front to South, and on South street to depot.

Spruce and Pine Streets, Gray's Ferry Line.—Depot, Twenty-Third and Spruce streets. Route—From Gray's Ferry Bridge on Gray's Ferry road to Christian

street, on Christian to Twenty-Second, on Twenty-Second to Spruce, on Spruce to Third, on Third to Walnut, on Walnut to Dock; return down Dock street to Second, on Second to Pine, on Pine to Twenty-Third, on Twenty-Third to Gray's Ferry Road, down Gray's Ferry Road to Gray's Ferry Bridge.

Second and Third Streets—Main Line.—Depot, Frankford road, below Lehigh avenue. Route—From depot down Frankford road to Jefferson street, on Jefferson to Second, on Second to Mifflin, on Mifflin to Third street; return on Third to Germantown avenue, on Germantown avenue to Oxford street, on Oxford to Front, on Front to Amber, and on Amber to depot.

Frankford Through Line.—Depot, same as *Main Line.* Route—From depot on Frankford road, to Paul street, up Paul to the stand above Arrott street; leaving Frankford on Main street to Frankford road, on Frankford road to Jefferson street, on Jefferson to Second, on Second to Mifflin, on Mifflin to Third; return up Third street to Germantown avenue, on Germantown avenue to Oxford street, on Oxford to Front, up Front to Amber, and on Amber to depot.

North Penn Line.—Depot same as *Main Line.* Route—From depot on Frankford road to Huntingdon street, on Huntingdon to Coral, on Coral to Cumberland, on Cumberland to Emerald, on Emerald to Dauphin, on Dauphin to Second, on Second to Dock, up Dock to Third street; return up Third to Germantown avenue, on Germantown avenue to Oxford street, on Oxford to Third, on Third to Berks, on Berks to Second, on Sec-

ond to York, on York to Coral, on Coral to Cumberland, on Cumberland to Amber, and on Amber to depot.

Richmond Line.—Depot, Lehigh avenue and Edgemont street. Route—From depot, out Lehigh avenue to Richmond street, on Richmond to Frankford road, on Frankford road to Manderson street, on Manderson to Beach, on Beach to Laurel, on Laurel to Delaware avenue, on Delaware avenue to Fairmount avenue, on Fairmount avenue to Second street, on Second to Dock, up Dock to Third street; return on Third to Brown, on Brown to Beach, on Beach to Manderson, on Manderson to Frankford road, on Frankford road to Girard avenue, on Girard avenue to Norris street, on Norris to Richmond, on Richmond to Lehigh avenue, on Lehigh avenue to depot.

Bridesburg Line.—Depot, same as *Richmond Line.* Route—On Lehigh avenue to Richmond street, on Richmond to Bridge, on Bridge to Washington street, and return over the same route.

Cumberland Street Line (One horse).—Route—From Richmond and Cumberland streets (on Cumberland street) to Amber street, and return over the same route.

Front Street Line (One horse).—Route—From Fairmount avenue and New Market street, down New Market street to Vine, on Vine to Front, on Front to Chestnut, and return over the same route.

Alleghany Avenue Line (One horse).—Route—From Lehigh avenue and Richmond street to Alleghany avenue, and return over the same route.

Ridge Avenue, Manayunk Line.—Depot at Thirty-Second street and Ridge avenue. Route—From Green Lane in Manayunk, on Main street to Ridge avenue, on

Ridge avenue to Tenth street, on Tenth to Arch, on Arch to Second street; return on Arch to Ninth street, on Ninth street to Ridge avenue, on Ridge avenue to Main street in Manayunk, on Main street to Green lane.

Short Line.—Depot, same as *Manayunk Line.* Route—Down Ridge avenue to Tenth street, on Tenth to Arch, on Arch to Second, return on Arch to Ninth, on Ninth to Ridge avenue, and on Ridge avenve to depot.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Main Line.—Depot, at Kensington avenue and Cumberland street. Route—From depot on Kensington avenue to Front street, on Front to Berks, on Berks to Sixth, on Sixth to Mifflin, on Mifflin to Fifth; return on Fifth to Berks, on Berks to Front, on Front to Kensington avenue, on Kensington avenue to depot.

Seventeenth and Nineteenth Streets.—Depot at Nineteenth and Master streets. Route—From depot on Nineteenth street to Columbia avenue, on Columbia avenue to Seventeenth Street, on Seventeenth to Ridge avenue, on Ridge avenue to Francis street, on Francis to Seventeenth, on Seventeenth to Carpenter, on Carpenter to Nineteenth, and on Nineteenth to depot.

Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets—Columbia Avenue Line.—Depot, Broad street and Washington avenue. Route—From the depot on Broad street to Carpenter, on Carpenter to Fifteenth, on Fifteenth to Master, on Master to Ridge avenue, on Ridge avenue to Columbia avenue, on Columbia avenue to Thirteenth street; return down Thirteenth to Carpenter, on Carpenter to Broad, on Broad to depot.

Norris Street Line.—Depot, same as Columbia Avenue Line. Route—From depot up Broad street to Carpenter, on Carpenter to Fifteenth, on Fifteenth to Columbia avenue, on Columbia avenue to Broad street, on Broad to Norris, on Norris to Thirteenth; return on Thirteenth to Carpenter, on Carpenter to Broad, and on Broad to the depot.

South Broad Street Line (One horse).—Depot, same as Columbia Avenue Line. Route—From depot on Broad to Jackson street, and return over the same route.

North Broad Street Line (One horse).—Depot, at Broad and Norris streets. Route—From depot, up Broad street to the New York Junction R. R. depot, and return over the same route.

Besides these, other lines are being laid, whose routes we have not considered it material to trace, as this work is mainly intended for Centennial visitors, and by the above they can reach almost any part of the city. It will be noticed that at present time (Dec. 20, 1875) the only lines which run directly to the Centennial Grounds, are the Market Street Line, the Fairmount Street Line, and the Race and Vine Street Lines, but others will no doubt be extended to that center of attraction during the spring and summer. The visitor will do well to notice that the car has upon it, "*Centennial Grounds*," before he enters it, and remember that he may take some lines and reach Fairmount Park, and still be more than a mile from the Centennial Buildings. Tickets procured on any street car line in the city will be taken upon any other line, and in most cases if the line taken does not reach the place to which the passenger wishes to go, a

pass check is given by the conductor, which will be taken the same day, on any connecting line.

We close this Chapter by stating that we are indebted to "Syckelmoore's Illustrated Handbook of Philadelphia" for a considerable portion of our description of the street car lines and routes. The gentlemanly author of that valuable work having kindly given us permission to use the materials which he has laboriously gathered, upon giving him credit therefor; and here we take occasion to say that we are indebted to his excellent and comprehensive work for some of the materials from which our work is prepared.

CHAPTER III.

Directions to Hotels from the Railroad Depots.

In Chapter II, PART FIRST, we have given the location of all the depots in this city, and in Chapter XII, the name and location of all the principal hotels, and though by means of our map, and the preceding Chapter, we apprehend almost any one who visits the city, would be able to go from either depot to any hotel he desires to, we will sketch briefly the routes which seem to us preferable. Since our work was mainly written, we learn that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, besides erecting an extensive hotel on Belmont avenue, to be called the "Globe Hotel," near the main entrance to the Centennial Grounds, are establishing a new depot at the same place, from which their trains will daily run to the North, West and South. From this new depot, or their depot at the corner of Thirty-Second and Market streets, the Market Street Line will convey passengers directly to all the hotels on Market street. The Chestnut and Walnut Street Lines (*v.* Fairmount Park Line above), to the hotels on Chestnut and Walnut streets, and from the entrance to the Centennial Grounds, the Race and Vine Street Lines to the hotels on those streets. By either of these two first named lines, the visitor can arrive within a few blocks of any of the ho-

tels on Second, Third and other cross streets; and by mentioning to the conductor, where he wishes to go, can frequently get a pass, and by a connecting line, be brought directly to the hotel where he is seeking, or has found entertainment.

From the Baltimore & Ohio Depot, Washington avenue and Broad street; take the Richmond Line, the Norris Street Line, or Columbia Avenue Line of street cars, the former of which on Ninth street crosses Walnut, Chestnut, Market, Arch, Race and Vine streets, near some of the best hotels in the city; and the two latter lines on Fifteenth street cross the same principal streets, and by either line, on Chestnut, Market or Arch streets, a line will be found down to Second, Third or Fourth streets, where quite a number of hotels are located.

From the Philadelphia and Reading Depot, at Callowhill and Thirteenth streets, take the Norris Street Line or Columbia Avenue Line for the hotels on Vine, Race, Arch, Market, Chestnut or Walnut streets, near Thirteenth; or the Race and Vine Street Line, or Arch Street Line, for hotels on Race, Arch and Second streets, or the streets between Race and Walnut streets, near Second.

From the North Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, corner of Berks and American streets, take the North Penn Line, or Richmond Line, of the Second and Third Street Lines, for all hotels on Second and Third streets, and at Arch, Market or Walnut streets change to cars running up these streets, which will bring you to the hotels on these streets, and within one block of the hotels on Chestnut and Race streets.

From Kensington Depot, Front street and Montgomery avenue; take the Richmond Branch of Union Line, on Frankford Road, and between Race and Walnut streets, change cars to Market or other street lines; or Main Line of Second and Third Street Cars, for hotels on Second street, and between Vine and Walnut, change to one of the cross lines, to reach hotels on Arch, Market, Chestnut or Walnut streets.

From the Germantown Depot, corner of Diamond and Sixth streets, take the Dickinson Line of the Fourth and Eighth Street Cars, and change at Arch, Market, and Walnut streets for hotels on those streets.

From foot of Market street (West Jersey Railroad Depot in Camden), take the Market Street Cars, for hotels on that street, and within one block of those on Chestnut and Arch streets, but change cars at some cross line, if wishing to go to Walnut, Race or Vine streets.

From foot of Vine street (Camden & Atlantic Railroad Depot in Camden), take the Race and Vine Street Line on Second street, for hotels on that street, and change on Market and Walnut, for up-town hotels.

To the many new hotels which will be opened, and the thousands of boarding houses, of course we can give no directions. But as the advertisement of each will give the street and number, by the aid of our map, and description of the several lines of street cars (Chapter II), we think the visitor will encounter no serious difficulty in finding any which he may select, or to which he is recommended.

CHAPTER IV.

Directions to the Centennial Grounds.

As the Centennial Grounds will, during the great Industrial Exhibition, commencing May 10, 1876, and closing November 10, 1876, be the place to which most visitors will seek directions, we proceed to give briefly, first, directions to the Centennial Grounds from the several depots, and secondly, from the established hotels.

A large portion of those who come on the Pennsylvania Railroad (known in the West as the "Pennsylvania Central Railroad"), will doubtless stop at the new depot, now about to be established near the main entrance to the Centennial Grounds, from which, of course, no directions can be needed; but to those who arrive at the present depot, at Market and Thirty-Second streets, it may be well to say that the Market Street Line, and the Chestnut and Walnut Street Line, run from this depot on Lancaster avenue to Belmont avenue, and on Belmont avenue to the main entrance to the Centennial Grounds, which is by Belmont avenue.

From all the other depots, it is well for the stranger to recollect that as they are east of the Schuylkill river, and there are but four bridges over which the street cars pass, viz: On Chestnut, Market and Callowhill streets, and Girard avenue, they must select the

street car lines which cross at these four points, as none others can take them to the Centennial Grounds.

From the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Depot, and the depot of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, at the corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, take the Richmond (Union) Line, to Walnut street, or to Market street, Callowhill or Girard avenue, and at either of those streets, take a direct line to the Centennial Grounds; the route from Callowhill street being, on Bridge or Haverford street to Lancaster avenue, Lancaster avenue to Belmont avenue, and on this to the entrance; and the route from Girard avenue bridge is on Girard avenue to Elm avenue (which is upon the southern boundary of the Park), and along this to the Belmont avenue, or main entrance; or take either the Columbia Avenue, or Norris Street Line of the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Street Cars, and change at the points above specified, *i. e.*, Walnut, Market and Callowhill streets, or at Girard avenue.

From the North Pennsylvania, Germantown and Kensington Depots, any of the several lines which lead to Girard avenue, or Callowhill street bridges, afford the most direct route to the Centennial Grounds.

From the Philadelphia and Reading Depot, the Race and Vine Street Line furnishes the most direct conveyance to the Centennial Grounds.

Passengers on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, landing at the foot of Vine street, by walking up Vine street to Third street, can take the Race and Vine Street Line, which runs direct to the Centennial Grounds; and passengers by the West Jersey Railroad,

landing at the foot of Market street, have only to walk up to Front street, to take the Market Street Line. Those who come upon the river steamboats, or by the steamship lines, will remember, that at several points on Front street, which is generally but a block or square distant from the wharf, they can take the street cars, going direct to the Centennial Grounds.

From the hotels on Market street, the Market Street Line is, of course, the most convenient route to the Centennial Grounds.

From the hotels on Chestnut street, a walk of one square north to Market street, or one south to Walnut street brings the passenger to a direct line; or he may take almost any of the lines on which the cars run north, and change at Callowhill street, or even at Girard avenue.

From the hotels on Arch street, take the Arch Street Line and change at Callowhill street.

From hotels on Walnut street, the Walnut Street Line, or Fairmount Park Line.

From hotels on Vine street, take the Race and Vine Street Lines.

From hotels on Race street, walk to Vine, or to Arch street, and take a direct line, or take a line either north or south, and change at Market or Walnut, or Callowhill street or Girard avenue.

From hotels on Second, Third and Fourth streets, or almost any of the streets running north and south, the street cars may be taken, and by a change at one of the *four streets* so frequently mentioned above, the visitor will reach the far-famed Centennial Grounds.

Probably many other lines than those we have mentioned, will, during the months of the Exhibition make some arrangement, by which their cars will run to the Centennial Grounds, and in any event, we conclude by saying as we have heretofore, notice that you take a car upon which you see the words "Centennial Grounds," as none but those which go to the "centre of attraction," will be permitted to carry this badge, or advertisement.

CHAPTER V.

Conclusion.

We are aware that in the preceding pages, we have not given the Centennial visitor full and explicit directions, how to reach the scores of places of special interest mentioned in PART FIRST, or to which his attention may be directed by other publications; and hence it might be concluded that we have prepared a very imperfect Guide Book. To this we reply, that if it were not impossible to write out full directions to each prominent object, it seems to us entirely useless to do so, as we furnish the means by which any intelligent person can readily reach any place we have undertaken to describe, or have mentioned; for we have been very particular to give locations by the streets and avenues, and frequently by the number of the building, so that by the aid of the map the precise location could be at once determined. More than this, we conjecture, would be like asking some one to take us by the hand, and lead us up to an object within plain view.

By means of our copious alphabetical index, the reader will find in PART FIRST, the location by streets of all the places and objects of interest, which we have referred to or described. Having this, the map will show, not only in what part of the city they are to be found,

but as the heavy dark lines on the map indicate the Street Car Lines, whether or not it may be reached by that mode of conveyance; and by Chapter II of PART SECOND, we have so completely described the route of each of the many Street Car Lines, that it does seem impracticable to give more detailed directions.

To find business houses, boarding houses, etc., the Centennial visitor will only have to resort to the City Directory, or daily newspapers, to ascertain the location by street and number, and then, by means of our map, can at once determine what direction to go, and what route to take.

In conclusion, we wish our readers to remember that in this little work we have only sought to direct attention to what, in our opinion, is really worth seeing in and about Philadelphia during the Centennial year, and as the catalogues of articles to be exhibited at the great International Exhibition, when prepared and published, will contain all the information desired by those who are so fortunate as to enter the vast structures on the Centennial Grounds, we have merely adverted to the probable display in each building, and have made no attempt to describe any portion. Besides mentioning and giving the precise location of such edifices and places as we have thought most worthy of examination, we have, as we hope and trust, given all the directions which are really necessary to find them in a great city.

We feel confident we have given much reliable and definite information as to *what is to be seen* at Philadelphia during the Centennial year, and have furnished all needful directions, *how to see all* with the least in-

convenience and expense. And if we have accomplished this, we shall be more than satisfied with the result of our undertaking. And so, wishing all our readers much happiness during the Centennial year, whether they are so fortunate as to attend the great Centennial Celebration and International Exhibition or not—we finish our agreeable task.

FINIS.

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